# Wilmington District\_4th Round.

31 and Sept. 1 Swindles .. Wayman.... Queens Creek.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

#### ERRORS OF YOUTH.

GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and e effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for of suffering humanity, send free to all need it, the receipt and directions for making g to profit by the advertiser's expe No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to me exe-cuted by John G. Sutton, for purposes ocuted by John G. Sutton, for purposes erein set forth, I will, on Monday of October perior Court of Law, 1867, of Bladen county, at a Court House door, in Elizabethtown in said inty, expose to public sale, to the highest bidon a credit of twelve months, for bond and security, sundry Tracts of Land lying in a county, (one on the river,) amounting in description will be given on the day of sale. with full covenants of warranty will be

HERBERT R. FRANCIS,

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, September 4th, 1867. THE SHERIFFS AND TAX COLLECTORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In consequence of ormation just received, I deem it my duty to orm you that you are bound by law to pay the te Taxes now due into the Public Treasury, first Court which shall occur after the deto move for judgment against delinquents of all amount of taxes due, deducting nothing sand dollars for taxes supposed not to ap-in the lists transmitted by the Clerk." e next Superior Court of Wake will begin on udulgence to Sheriffs and the people, I t best to notify you that the law gives meretion, and that unless payments be made efore the 4th of October next, being Friof Superior Court of Wake, judgment will as-

payers should attend to their duty at once cheerfully. They will expect relief in vain. prompt payments, save me from the painful duenforcing the law against delinquents.

Very respectfully,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY. In Equity, Spring Term, 1867.

T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court ed that publication be made, for six weeks Monday after the 4th Monday of September t, then and thereto plead, answer or demur, or ment pro confesso will be taken as to him and

injunction made perpetual. Witness, Thomas Bunting, Clerk and Master in Equity. Done at office in Clinton, this 20th day THOS. BUNTING, C. & M. E.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ONSLOW COUNTY.

operior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1867,

Petition for Divorce.

T APPEARING to the Court that Edward H. Cranmer hath removed beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by this Court that publi-"for six weeks, notifying the said defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be d at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the ber next, and answer or plead to said petition,

## ENGINE, MILL, &c., FOR SALE.

gines we have ever seen, and has sufficient capity to drive a Saw and Grist Mill. The Grist Vance, J. C. McDowell, Hugh Reynolds, is now with the Engine and the Saw Mill will and Col. S. McD. Tate. urnished if required.
The have also two Iron Blowing Cylinders, four

we lave besides, a Cupola, Ladles, e and everything suitable for a foundry.

## The Bank of England.

The Bank of England is said to have en the result of an idea which first The meeting of Directors then adjourned, adily give greater privileges to such per- Morganton. ed loans at a reasonable rate of interest.

THE SUMMER OF THE HEART.

28 There are hours when the sky of life seems 29 and 30 spanned By promises, the fairest hope e'er gave;
When Fancy leads us with mesmeric hand,
Over green fields where magic blossoms wave.

And each white cloud that to our fancy seems Faith's snowy sails afloat on seas above, Is not more peaceful than our own sweet dreams Of earthly friendship and of earthly love.

2 and 3 All heedless of that never-failing morrow,
Whose dawn may bring us only griefs and tears,
We pass on, while the broad black wing of sorrow Casts no prophetic shade on future years. And o'er our hearts a holy quiet reigns,
Soft as the twilight smile that nature wears;
The glad soul feels no pressure of its chains,
And carelessly we tread 'mid hidden snares.

That fell and glittered o'er lost Paradise, Ere its sweet bloom the serpent touched with

And 'mid the flowers marked a path of vice.

From Life's rough field of toil, in after years, We glance back o'er that season of delight, And see the summer, (through a mist of tears, With folded wings, once dazzling in their fight

#### STATE NEWS.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAIL-ROAD.—The paragraphs published elseto about 1,400 acres, more or less. A more will be read with interest. The State has subscribed \$4,000,000 to this important link of communication between the West and the East; and the Treasurer is now issuing \$800,000 worth of bonds, which have been sold in Massachusetts for money with which to build the Road. When completed, there will be a direct line of travel and transportation from Memphis, on the Mississippi, to Beaufort, Wilmington and Norfolk, on the Atlantic. It will pass through regions rich in the productions of agriculture, as well as minerals; and it will facilitate intercourse between communities which are or to the first day of October next. Unless bound together, literally, in the relations ment shall be made, I am imperatively bound, the first Court which shall occur after the de-Tennessee may be said to have emigrated from Middle and Eastern North Carolina; and in this era of Railroads, it has long been felt as a sore inconvenience, that the citizens of the two States could not visit each other without going by way of Richmond, Va., or Columbia, S. C., places some three or four hundred miles out of the way. | yesterday committed to the jail at Halifax Raleigh Register.

R. Y. McAden, Esq., Speaker of the R. Y. McAden, Esq., Speaker of the people work against all and the products of his labeled and the state Treasury has a large surplus and needs no further replenishment. This is not needs no further replenishment. This is not the taxes collected under the Revenue Act of will be nearly exhausted by the close of the will be nearly exhausted by the close of the will be nearly exhausted by the close of the will be nearly exhausted by the close of the event fiscal year, September 30th, 1867. The ow being confected will be needed for the ding Sept. 30th, 1868. Out of this fund the expenses of the State Governance of the him by Congress. Upon a vote taken by Sometimes he acknowledges the deed, all ordinary and extraordinary appropriations whites, on the last, there was also a unani- denies it. His conduct and actions are such

> scholar has resigned the Professorship of over to the civil authorities. Natural Sciences in the University of N. C., and opened a Male School in Columbia,

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The Statesville ing to undertake to get the stock taken to build the Statesville and Salt Works' Railroad, at his own expense, if the Commissioners will agree to allow him a certain per centage on the stock that he might get subscribed, as per agreement. This is a

NORTH CAROLINA HAMS. -- North Carolina bacon hams were sold in Portsmonth, Thursday at 12½ cents. This is rather a gratifying decrease on the late prices, and one of cheerful congratulation to the con-

our yesterday's issue, "Eastern North Carolina, as a cotton growing country against the world," and mentions a stalk, from a field near Beaufort, that contained 326 bolls, blossoms and squares. Old Mecklenburg will take the bet and go 100 better; S. M. Howell, Esq., informs us that he Charlotte Times.

Erwin, A. M. Powell, George F. Davidson, WE have for sale at our Blast Furnace A. S. Merrimon, R. L. Patterson, A. C. near Wilson in Nash County, N. C., a lid 40 horse power steam Engine with two ler Boilers. It is one of the best working Elected by the Stockholders :- Governor

Col. Tate was appointed, on the part of

t diameter and five feet stroke, in good work-gorder, and powerful enough to drive any blast the State, a Director, but was elected by At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Patton, of Buncombe, was elected Di-

rector, to fill the place of Col. Tate, on the part of the State. Col. Tate was elected President and Superintendent; Major Wilson, Chief Engineer, and R. F. Simonton, Treasurer.

ginated with Mr. William Patterson, a to meet in Asheville on the 20th of Septemdon merchant. He saw that the ber next, in order to hold a consultation ish Government, which was at that with the friends of the Road in that secne paying 20 to 40 per cent. interest an- tion, with a view of putting the whole route ally for borrowed money, would quite under contract between that point and

to be able to refer to the fact that the min-

a change which will not only gladden the eye, but give new life and vigor to our mercantile, farming and mechanical interests,

CALVARY CHURCH. - Through the kindness of Mr. M. Weddell, we had the pleasure, yesterday, of thoroughly examining this magnificent House of God, now rapidly approaching completion, and feel that we can do but feeble justice to its merits and real beauty of style and conception. As a specimen of architecture, it has few rivals in the country, and its majestic grandeur and solemn dignity of appearance would bear no mean comparison writh the lauded edifices of populous cities. The taste displayed in the general arrangement of the interior is all that the most fastidious fancy can desire. Without seeking any elaborate or gaudy display, the strictest attention has been paid to simplicity of style, the surest sign of good taste, while the eye dwells with pleasure upon the systematic order

and beauty pervading the whole. The articles of furniture for the Chancel. just finished by Mr. Chamberlaine, an Engishman, are really gems of art and execution, and will greatly add to the appearance of the whole. They are made of solid oak, and even now present an appearance of antiquity and age seldom attained but by the operations of time itself.

It is estimated that the entire cost of the where in this paper from the Salisbury and Asheville newspapers, relative to this Road, will be read with interest. The State has exploseribed \$4,000,000 to this important link of salisbury and taking into consideration the general impoverished condition of the people, shows no small degree of energy and zeal on the salisbury and taking into consideration the general impoverished condition of the people, shows no small degree of energy and zeal on the salisbury and taking into consideration the general impoverished condition of the people, shows no small degree of energy and zeal on the salisbury and taking into consideration the general impoverished condition of the people, shows no small degree of energy and zeal on the salisbury and taking into consideration the general impoversity and taki the part of those interested in the struc-

preparing the windows, in the manner my "advice with regard to your action in the very wished for and intended, but the deficiency will be remedied in a way that will answer every purpose, until more prosperous times will justify the expense necessary to place

transpire, the Pastor will hold the first services there after his return, on the 2d Sunday of October next. Altogether, her congregation and Tarboro' may well feel proud of Calvary

Unless some unforeseen circumstances

Church. - Tarboro' Southerner. Homicide.—Weldon, N. C., Sept. 3,

as to lead to the belief that he is crazy .-Col. W. J. Martin.—This distinguished The arrest was made by an old freedman named Austin Thorne, who handed him

Corres. Petersburg Express.

DEAD.-Rev. Jordan Parker, a local min ister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, American says that Dr. J. J. Foard is will- died at his residence in Gates county, N. C., on the 22d inst. He suffered only a

Unfortunate Occurrence.—On Wed-Mecklenburg Ahead of Eastern North

Archina.—The Newbern Journal of Com
Mecklenburg Ahead of Eastern North

Archina.—The Newbern Journal of Com
Min de so blaze and vehal as to be wining to purse the State, is an impossibility. But passing over this grave objection, there remains the still grave objection, and the so blaze and vehal as to be wining to purse the steadily through confusion, anarchy and blood, the State, is an impossibility. But passing over this grave objection, there remains the still grave objection, there remains the still grave objection, and the so blaze and vehal as to be wining to purse the steadily through confusion, anarchy and blood, the state is of the grave objection. Are these despicable motives strong enough to as the duty of every man, in the exercise of the control of the state is an impossibility. But passing over the state is of the grave objection, there remains the still grave objection, there remains the still grave objection and free government. Believing this, I regard it as the duty of every man, in the exercise of the grave objection are the state of the grave objection are the state of the state of the grave objection are the state of the state of the grave objection are CAROLINA.—The Newbern Journal of Com- liquor is generally very disagreeable.— er one as to the a loption of the State willing, by the adoption of fatal blow. - Wadesboro' Argus.

lina road seems to have waked up. Mr. counted upon one stalk, on his farm near Turner and Mr. Anderson on that road apthis city, 440 bolls, blossoms and squares. pear to have stopped putting on brakes, choice of markets by the safest, the quickest and the best routes.

the State, a Director, but was elected by the Stockholders by a unanimous veta.

We are for that, and yet we bid all the Roads God speed. All things being equal, we are first for our North Carolina Roads and for our North Carolina sea ports, so affairs. Leave all these things to the United nation."

Has this policy of concession to unlawful de the people are not harmed; but, next to ourselves, we are for our Virginia neighbors. Petersburg and Norfolk have strong claims upon us. Not so strong as Newbern and Morehead City and Wilmington, but nevertheless strong, as long as they make it to the interest of our people to go in that direction.

Pecuniarily the people of Raleigh have more at stake in the old Raleigh and Gaston Railroad than in all others. Her employees go very far towards sustaining the business of the city. The people of Raleigh will, therefore, be expected to stand Our Mining Interests.—It is gratifying by her, and they certainly will. It is right that they should. Indeed, in the busy,

ON THE

SITUATION.

LETTER FROM HIM TO A COMMITTEE ASK-ING HIS VIEWS.

From the Columbia Phenix. signed, in behalf of many others of your friends, as well as of themselves, very respectfully crave aportant matters soon to be submitted to the entire responsibility for all consequences which

E. M. Law, And about sixty others.

We understand that want of sufficient funds will probably cause some delay in of the letter, in which you do me the honor to ask

important matters soon to be submitted to the people of the State." Though I cannot but feel that many of those whose names are signed to this communication are far more competent to offer counsel on the grave topics now agitating the pubthem in condition to correspond with the whole.

In less some unforcement eigenvectors of every man, when called on by his fellow-citizens, in times of peril, to contribute all in his pow
"The principle," says the writer, "on which er to promote the general welfare, or to ward off the common danger, I willingly comply with your That men may rightfully be compelled to submit flattering request.

Recognizing, then, the duty imposed on me by your cail, and impelled, also, by the great respect I feel for those who have thus honored me, I shall state with perfect candor the imminent dangers surrounding us, and point out with equal frankness the only course which, in my judgment, we can pursue with honor or with any honor of well-seven my surrounding us, and point out with equal frankness the only course which, in my judgment, we can pursue with honor or with any honor of well-seven me was surred to be established. If it be can pursue with honor, or with any hope of ulti-mate safety. Before proceeding to the discussion of having been diminished by the war, has been 1867.—A negro man named Anderson, was yesterday committed to the jail at Halifax for the murder of his wife.

He hails from Catawba, but has been at more lately in the project but has been at more lately in the project but has been at more lately in the project but has been at more lately in the project but of the description of affairs, it is proper to greatly increased; for a man thus subjected to a greatly increased; for a man thus subjected to a falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjured, and that his exclusion is a slave; and on conviction, in addition to the penalties move prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived there is no difference in principle, but only in description of his office, and rendered incapable of ever after holding any office or place under the United States.''

He hails from Catawba, but has been at more lately in the project to a man thus subjected to a falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjured, and that his exclusion was owing to this office, and rendered incapable of ever after holding any office or place under the United States.''

He hails from Catawba, but has been at more lately in the products of his office, and rendered incapable of ever after holding any office or place under the United States.''

He hails from Catawba, but has been at more lately after the cessation of active hostilities, and what was the course I thought our provided in the follow. This data and that his exclusion and on conviction, in addition to the penalties after the does not want, is a slave; and the follow. The first and the product of a slave; and that his exclusion and on conviction, in addition to the penalties after the case of the said oath shall be guilty to great the double and on the holding and on conviction, in addition to the penalties after the case of the said oath shall be guilty for perjure and on conviction, in addition to the penalties after the case of the said oath shall be guilty for perjure and on conviction, in addition to the penalties after the case

C., on the 22d inst. He suffered only a few days, and the announcement of his death fell upon his numerous friends with the suffered suffered province. In either condition, the duty of providing a proper Government for her, duty of providing a proper Government for her, and I think the true policy of the State is to reand I think the true policy of the State is to remain passive until such Government is given to her, or is forced upon her. If the course indicated by the meeting here is followed by the State, ted by the meeting here is followed by the State, UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—On wednesday last an unfortunate difficulty occurred in the Northeastern part of this countried in the Northeastern part of this country, between C. C. Kirby and Calvin Haire, whites, during which Haire received a sewhites, during which Haire received a sewhites, during which head from a rifle barrel in whites, during which Haire received a severe blow on the head from a rifle barrel in the hands of Kirby, from the effects of the hands of Kirby, from the effects of the state. That a convention, chosen as that the hands of Kirby, from the effects of which he died on Sunday afternoon. It which he died on Sunday afternoon. It who seems that who died on Sunday afternoon is the seems that who died on Sunday afternoon. It will be necessary to call a convention, chosen as that who died on Sunday afternoon. It who seems that who died on Sunday afternoon. It will be necessary to call a convention, chosen as that who died on Sunday afternoon. It will be necessary to call a convention the other they attempt to bribe those among us shall begin that downward career which will lead who are so base and venal as to be willing to purchase important the missares, upon all who differ with them laws unauthorized they give them the semblance of law, while on by the Constitution of the United States, and we shall begin that downward career which will lead who are so base and venal as to be willing to purchase important the first them is a small begin that downward career which will lead who are so base and venal as to be willing to purchase important the semblance of law, while on the Constitution of the United States, and we shall begin that downward career which will lead who are so base and venal as to be willing to purchase important them is the constitution of the United States, and we shall begin that downward career which will lead who are so base and venal as to be willing to purchase important the constitution of the United States, and we shall begin that downward career which who are so base and venal as to be willing to purchase. Kirby is at large, and is reported to have left the county on the day after giving the order of society, to change, in a moment, its whole organization, and, in a word, to commit (if the ex pression may be used) political suicide? Yet this OUR RAILBOADS.—We believe we have never seen our Railroads managed with pression may be used) political snieide? Yet this is the inevitable tendency of the course recommended by the meeting. No one, for a moment, more energy than now. The North CaroUnion with its present constitution. To gain admission the State must come with a constitution representing not the views and interests of the people of South Carolina, but those of Massachusetts. It may be urged that the State must come pear to have stopped putting on brakes, and are driving ahead. Mr. Bridgers and see that the state must come at all. It such is the fact, then let her not come at all. The such is the fact, then let her not come at all. The United States Government will hold the country. Hear what another Northern writer says on this Western North Carolina Ralizoad.—
The Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Ralizoad held their annual meeting in Salisbury, on Thursday. The meeting in Salisbury, on Thursday. The meeting was well attended.
We gather from the Banner the following account of proceedings:
We gather from the Banner the Directors appointed on the part of the State:—A. M. Powell George E Davidson. determined to make our roads good feeders if they can. Well, let them all go ahead, at lightning speed, if they choose, if its stightning speed, if they choose, if its state to return to the life of trade.—

Safe. Competition is the life of trade.—

The authorities at Washington have not indicated the course they propose to pursue toward the State have been turned into military divisions, ten Governors, chosen by the people, superseded by five Brigadier Generals, and the will of a minority Congress placed over and above the power of Louis Napoleon. He also entertained a hope that there would yet arise one that Take care of yourselves, but don't forget the people. Clear the way for the farmers and the merchants. They must have a free and the merchants. They must have a free which it can do so. When they have done they have things, it will be time enough for the State to take counsel how to act.

See Should entire that the new states are made subject to a grees have, as a general rule, behaved admirably.

States Government, which will, doubtless, in good time, provide a government for you. Until that is to give to your State a constitution which misrepresents the wishes of the people, humiliates their perity and degrades their State. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your

friend and fellow citizen,

all their "dignity, equality and rights unim-paired," as soon as they renewed their allegiance to the General Government and acknowledged its

It would be foreign to the purpose of this communication to discuss what faith has been kept with the South—mankind has already affixed to that sort of faith the name of Punis; I only touch on these points to show the mistakes committed by the South, when it conformed to those demands of the North which were interpolated into the con ditions after our sarrender. Our State Conven tions were mistakes; so were the changes of our Constitutions; greater than all others was the legislation ratifying the amendment of the United States Constitution, known as Article thirteen. I am well aware that the action of the Southern important matters soon to be submitted to the people of this State. We have no intention to oppose the execution of any law, even were it in our power; but under the Beconstruction Act, certain stitude of section is left us, which entails upon us. ire responsibility way flow thereform. We be any flow therefore as are the interests of all. Recent events show that there is no longer a possibility of that entire harmony of action among our people for which you and we have heretofore hoped and striven. The views of the whole community are unsettled by the new aspect of affairs, and the people lock to those who command their configurations. The views of action upon which all may agree who truly desire the prosperity of the State. The people lock to those who command their configurations agree who truly desire the prosperity of the State. The people lock to those who command their configurations agree who truly desire the prosperity of the State. The people lock to those who command their configurations agree who truly desire the prosperity of the State. The people lock to those who command their configurations agree who truly desire the prosperity of the State. The people lock to those who command their configurations agree who truly desire the prosperity of the State. The people lock to those who command their configurations agree who truly desire the prosperity of the State. The people lock to those who command their configurations agree who truly desire the prosperity of the State. The Union to its pristine glory. After acquiring power, on the sole ground of bringing back the Southern States to the common fold, with all their "dignity, equality and rights unimparted," they basely betrayed the people of the North, by sabordmating the interests and rights of ten States to the effort to perpetuate the power of their party, falsifying, while they did so, every which was professedly wage which was professedly wage. thing that would tend to the restoration of the Union on honorable terms. I have no hesitation in asserting that the Southern States would then gress, degenerated into the open attempt, on the part of its authors, to consolidate and perpetuate Radical rule, and the government which was founded on the noble maxim that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," has been perverted to the base ends of

> That I may not be accused of stating this proposition in stronger language than is warranted by the facts of the case, I beg to call your atten-tion to the following extract from an article which emanated from Massachusetts. Bearing the imto and support a government that they do not want; and that resistance on their part makes

The State is either a member of the Federal Union or it is not. If a member, then not only is it a work of supererogation for her to ask admissita work of supererogation for her to ask admissions. If a member, then not only is stitutions will be swept away in the storm that will arise, and we shall enter on those dark and cloomy gence which always proceeds a recommendation.

The State is either a member of the Federal bid adieu to constitutional liberty—republican institutions will be swept away in the storm that will arise, and we shall enter on those dark and cloomy gence which always proceeds a recommendation of the reasons. sion to the Union, but she is, by the Constitution of the United States, guaranteed a Republican form of government, and she has a right to administer her Government under such a Constitution and by such laws as she chooses. But, if she is, on the contrary, not a member of the Union.

their principles, sink so low as to buy the mere privilege to live—even if they live slaves—by giving up all that they have heretofore held sacred, and all that makes life itself worth having? Will they allow their action to be influenced by threats? | question will be made on that issue. Threats can never govern brave men. Are they afraid of confiscation by Congress? If they adopt tyrannical form, through the "reconstructed" States. It is for them to determine these mo-

counsel how to act.

I recommend, then, with all deference to yourself and the gentlemen over whom you presided the other day, that the people should remain perior it shall use its powers literally to carry out the reliable to the reliabl the other day, that the people should remain per-it shall use its powers literally to carry out the feetly quiet, taking no action whatever in public political purposes of the ruling party in the

ballot-box and the bayonet is a good substitute for sake of expediency—that fatal fallacy which has the law. It is better to be governed by these than jured us so far on the road to destruction—that Trojan horse which has brought with it au Iliad resents the wishes of the people, humiliates their pride, debauches their society, destroys their prosinimical to all true reconciliations, and which are It was clear to my mind that the true policy of the South was to remain passive, observing with the most scrupulous fidelity, the obligations we assumed when we laid down our arms, and making no concessions except those embraced in the trum to be unconstitutional, be guilty of perterms upon which we surrendered. I held that the United States Government had not only offered terms to the South, but that its faith was pledged to the observance of those terms. Every The brought list plan to the attention of the plan to the plan to the attention of the plan to the plan to the attention of the plan to the plan to the plan to the plan to the proposed in Parity the plan to the attention of the plan to t

earn what kind of peace we are to have. - Can cessful, I am, with great respect and esteem, your they promise us an acceptable State Constitution, friend and fellow-citizen, one that will not be interfered with by Congress?

Leok at Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky—three Columbia, August 7, 18 "loyal" sovereign States—which are to be put on trial before a star chamber committee on the charge of not having Republican Constitutions. Can they promise a restoration of the Union? The Radical rulers expressly declare that their measures are not "finalities." Can they promise even that doubtful good representation in the Congress of the United States? I refer you to Kentucky, whose representatives are ignominiously rejudent because replay your first that I necessary to the United States? rejected because rebels voted for them! But sup-pose that the State accepts the terms proposed by the military bills—that she agrees to the perma-nent and total exclusion from her councils of the intellect, the experience, the wisdom and the patriotism, which, in times past, gave her lustre—that instead of these noble qualities and virtues, she commits her political destines to the guidance of were about to be drawn, Henry A. Gilliam, ignorance, inexperience, folly and radicalism—that she adopts a Constitution disfranchising forever the men who, in obeying her command to de-fend her, believed that they were serving God-

Buys-ignominious purchase-short repose, With dying curses and the groans of those That served and loved, and put in her their

hat she

trust." Suppose she does all these things, and that the Radicals then graciously permit her to send her representatives to Washington, from what class will she select the men who are to fill the places once honored by Lowndes, Calhoun, McDuffle, Preston, Cheves, Hayne, Huger and their glorious compeers? The same body which has shown such wisdom and magnanimity in framing these Reconstruction Acts that are to bring so many lessings in their train, gives you the answer in

the following Acts of Congress:

"1. Hereafter any person elected or appointed to any office of power or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, pefore entering upon the duties of such office, and pefore being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath: I do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United State since I have been a citizen thereof; that I subjecting ten millions of its people to a military have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, coun-sel or encouragement to persons enaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise, the functions or amutur of Boston, its language, which, had it been uttered here, might have smacked at treastended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or in-imical thereto. And I do further swear, that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will sup-port and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the

there may be a restoration of the Union in fact as lina abolished the institution of slavery, It is with some reluctance that I express these views, as I do not concur in the policy advocated by the meeting. Is it desirable that the people of the State should take any action looking to a restoration of civil Government at present? I think not: and for these reasons:

| Additional to the people of the policy advocated war was waged by the North, and we are warned, the State should take any action looking to a restoration of civil Government at present? I think not: and for these reasons:

| Additional the principle on which the people of war was waged by the North, and we are warned, the principle is irrevocably established. Let it be established, and we may does come, in the words of Patrick Henry, "Gentled and the policy advocated war was waged by the North, and we are warned, the honor, the rights and the feelings of both can be recognized and respected But until that day does come, in the words of Patrick Henry, "Gentled and the words of Patrick Henry Henry Henry Henry Henry Henry Henry Henry He the honor, the rights and the feelings of both can be recognized and respected But until that day does come, in the words of Patrick Henry, "Genthere were no words of exclusion in the

orm of government, and she has a right to administer her Government under such a Constitution and by such laws as she chooses. But, if she she must be regarded either as a Territory or as a te Are these despicable motives strong enough to corrupt the virtue of the Southern people? Will right accorded to all by these military bills, to oppose their adoption by all lawful means. As the of their principles, sink so low as to buy the means to the certain overthrow of republican institutions and free government. Believing this, I regard it as the duty of every man, in the exercise of the right accorded to all by these military bills, to oppose their adoption by all lawful means. As the people have the privilege, then of expression people have the privilege, then, of expressing either assent or dissent on this question, I advise them, earnestly, to record the latter as fully and solemnly as possible. Let every man register, and east his vote against the Convention, since the

These, gentlemen, are the conclusions to which these Reconstruction Acts, they will most assuredly suffer confiscation in its worst and most submitted to the people of the State." They have surrounded by a few select souvenirs of been laid before you at greater length than I intended, but it seemed to me to be the best to let you have my premises, as well as my conclusions. in order that you might judge of the correctness

and that they are in no manner resposible for the present condition of affairs. Should they, in the future, be misled by wicked or designing men, let and let us only the more try to convince them that we are their best friends. Deal with them with perfect justice, and thus show that you wish equal numbers, he considered Lee his suaffairs. Leave an intest charge and the states of the states Government, which will, doubtless, in good time, provide a government for you. Until that is done, the cartridge-box can take the place of the desire to pursue it? Are we prepared, for the desire to pursue it? Are we prepared, for the to promote their advancement and enlightenment. Sake of expediency—that fatal fallacy which has been so productive of benefit that we still with perfect justice, and thus show that you wish to promote their advancement and enlightenment. Do this, and the negroes will not only leave to trust you, but they will soon appreciate the fact so evident to us, that we can do without them far cetter than they can do without us.

On a late public occasion, while many of you were present, I expressed my perfect willingness to see impartial suffrage established at the South and I believe that this opinion is entertained, not only by a large majority of the intelligent and reflecting whites, but also of the same class among gress to prescribe the rules of clizeusnip in the states. The Supreme Court has decided that a

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COLUMBIA, August 7, 1867. To Messrs. D. W. Ray, W. H. Talley, J. P. Thomas, E. M. Law, and others.

Important Decision by Judge Fowle. We learn from the Register that Judge Fowle decided, at the late term of Martin Superior Court, that colored men, having the qualifications prescribed by statute, are eligible, under the existing laws of the State, to sit on juries, now that slavery is

abolished. The following is an abstract of

the ruling: Esq., acting for the Attorney General, challenged the array, on the ground that the jury had not been drawn by the County Court, at its regular term, as required

The challenge was allowed by the Court, the venire discharged, and the Sheriff directed to proceed forthwith under section 27th, chapter 31st, Revised Code, to obtain a jury. Whereupon the Sheriff, the Clerk of the County Court, and the three Justices of the Peace, who had been selected to assist in drawing the jury, requested the Court to instruct them as to their duty in regard to placing persons of color on the venire, whose names had been placed in the jury box by the County Court.

His Honor charged them, that in order to constitute a proper jury according to our laws, it is necessary, first, that the jurors should be men of ordinary intelligence; second, of good character; third, freehol-That from colonial times until 1865, our

people had been divided into three classes, 1st, white men; 2d, free persons of color; 3d, slaves. That the third class were excluded

from the jury box because they were slaves. That the second class were excluded because, under the theory of slavery, every person of color was prima facie a slave, and that, as every freeman was entitled to be tried by his peers, the free person of color, against whom the law raised the presumpsion of slavery, was not regarded as the le-gal peer of the white man. That the constitution and laws of the State never, by express enactment, excluded a colored man duties of the office on which I am about to enter\_ express enactment, excluded a colored man so help me God!" And any person who shall from serving the jury, when he possessed

ered. In 1865, the Convention of North Caroand all men were declared freemen. It followed as a necessary sequence, that, as soon as the institution (out of which this there were no words of exclusion in the constitution or laws, free persons of color became entitled to all the rights which were incident to free men. One of these rights was to serve upon juries, when pro-

The colored man, therefore, is entitled to have his name placed upon the jury tions required by law, and you will be sustained by the law, in summoning jurors, who are freeholders, regardless of color.

We learn from the Norfolk Journal, that when the new jury was drawn, three colordecided by them was the State vs. Warren Lilly, colored, for larceny. The fact that the accused had stolen a quantity of fodder having been fully established, and then immediately brought in a verdict of "guilty;" the three colored jurors being as prompt in their decision as the whites.

"Colored jurors (the Journal adds) are now recognized by the laws of the Old North State, and in this respect she may be said to be thoroughly 'reconstructed!' Gen. Beauregard\_His Political Views. General Beauregard is on a visit to Long

Branch, from which point a correspondent

of the New York World writes concerning him: I found him quietly ensconced in the vicinity of the Mansion House, where he was other days, and in his conversation expressed himself feelingly and frankly in relation to that trying ordeal through which

would in time bring out of chaos the distracted elements now existing in Mexico, which Grant in very complimentary terms, and equal numbers, he considered Lee his su-

Reports of Foreign Diplomats to their Governments\_Public Debt Statement\_A New Sensation Story of the Maryland Disor-

Washington, Sept. 2 .- It is learned that everal of the representatives of foreign governments here have sent home such offithe blacks. I deprecate universal suffrage, not cial and other details as they could obtain only on general principles, but especially in the case before us, because I deny the right of Conmoval of military commanders and the rucial and other details as they could obtain moval of military commanders and the rumored Cabinet changes. This has been negro is not a citizen of the United States, and done, however, by foreign ministers always Congress cannot reverse that decision by an act. whenever the situation was interesting, or done, however, by foreign ministers always

New Berne. The people of the State have cause to congratulate themselves that so few North Carolinians have bitten at the alluring bate held out to them by the Radical Congress. The conduct of such men as General Dockery and W. R. Myers, and the letters of will be sources of infinite regret to themselves, when North Carolina shall pass from shine friends."

The poor negroes, who were in attendance, puffed up by their temporary im- It seems remarkably strange that when

ratic politicians, possibly General Dockery North Carolina. himself, will find some other more profitable way of occupying their time than by attending "Mongrel Conventions," and converting useful laborers into unprofit- in Raleigh as the representatives of the able politicians.

## General Canby\_General Sickles,

President as Commander of this Military meeting, publicly denounced, by resolu-District for interfering with the process of tion, the March Convention and platform, the Acting Attorney General in defence of sugar-coat for the dose. the action of the Government.

Elsewhere we publish to-day the order of General Canby, assuming command of this was a unit." The Raleigh Register, equally District. The last paragraph of the first orthodox Radical authority, says: "After

"All existing orders and regulations are adopted and confirmed and will be observed and enforced unless hereafter modified or revoked by proper authority.'

When it is recollected that Col. FRANK, our Post Commander, in obstructing the process of the United States Circuit Court, acted under the direct and special instructions of General Sickles, it becomes a matter of inquiry in view of the fact that the order is still in force, if he would not be Carolina, and while a few politicians vainly compelled, under this order from General CANBY, to prevent Deputy Marshal NEFF utterly useless, and but for the wily exfrom executing the process, and thus open pediency of Governor Holden, who perafresh the former difficulty.

Sickles amounts to nothing more than the substitution of one officer for another, and we hope the President will not use his power, the little left him by usurping Congresses, to make war upon individuals. The and the world will not warrant him in such conduct, and we will not believe he will be guilty of it. General Sickles was removed to maintain the vitality of the Constitution, and we doubt not his successor will share the same fate if he gives

## New Freight Line.

We have so frequently referred to the are being transported over the entire body. length of the North Carolina Railroad to Goldsboro', instead of dropping off at Raleigh, in praise of the wisdom and energy of the management of that corporation, that we refer to it again only to answer one or two unintentional misrepresentations of the Charlotte News, in reply to an article

## of ours.

The News says: "Now if the cost of transportation would ne a question whether the State or private individu als should have the profits. But the distance by the Raleigh and Gaston Road is less, by thirty miles, than by the other route, and it is a fair inference that the cost of transportation is propor tionately less. But it is said that it costs the shipper no more to send his freight by Goldsboro than by the other route. This may be true, bu it arises from the fact that the North Carolina Road makes such a discrimination against freights shipped by way of the Raleigh and Gaston Road as to make the shorter route equally as expensive as the longer. Thus the additional expense of going by the longest line is saddled upon the shipper."

The distance by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is some few miles under thirty shorter, but it is not a "fair inference that the cost of transportation is proportionately less," for on account of the difference in grades and the straightness of the longer

han does the shorter one.

Our cotemporary is also in error in stating that the equality of cost of the two lines na Road makes such a discrimination against freights shipped by way of the Raleigh and Gaston Road as to make the shorter route equally as expensive as the longer." The facts are, that the North Carolina Railroad charges only the same rates per Goldsboro' than other portions of the road. to Freight from Charlotte, or from all other points, are transported to Portsmouth, Baland Gaston Railroad. Therefore there is no discrimination in favor or against either

The News also thinks we are not candid in our declarations that the merchants of this city have and feel no interest in this change, and in order to show the reverse it says: "When freight is carried fifty miles nearer to Wilmington, it is so much the more likely to go there." Can there possibly be any more danger of goods shipped by a Charlotte house to New York via Portsmouth, of coming to Wilmington because they come within eighty odd miles such as General Barringer, will not injure of this city, than that the return goods for the Conservative cause in the State, but the same house shipped the same way of situations" which he anticipated as should do so? How can the Wilmington merchants possibly control shipments made under the dark cloud which now overhangs by the Charlotte merchants, or, when are bound to respect her. These men must not then be surprised goods reach Goldsboro', directed North to have the finger of scorn pointed at them, via Portsmouth, how can the officers of the for we want not and will not have "sun- Wilmington and Weldon Railroad make stead of North from that point?

portance, conducted themselves as well as the officers of our Railroads, in which the should be expected, and are more to be State is interested, are managing their corfor we believe father and son, and their and yet the intelligent and wide-awake man Friday, Colonel C. L. Harris, repre- officers of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railsented some eight or ten counties. In the road, who are directly interested in any action of the Convention in rejecting the diversion of freight from the old route are platform proposed, in voting down the acting in harmony with the new arrangeanti-Confiscation resolution and in affirming ment. If the tendency was to divert freight the March platform, we think we see his from its line to Wilmington and New handiwork. The present Convention has Berne, would it be found acting in concert in endorsed the March Convention, and this matter with the North Carolina and Holden consequently remains "master of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroads?

We can assure the News that freights to The proceedings of the body fail to state and from Charlotte will be transported by whether Mr. Gorham, the Radical candi- the new arrangement at the same price, date for Governor of California, sent greet- with equal dispatch and safety as by the old. ing to the President of the Convention | The difference being that two-thirds of the duct of the petty tyrant who lately domi-State, as did the valiant Hawley, of Con- large proportion of all the freights to and friend of our own or any other Military necticut, upon the eve of his own defeat from Middle and Western North Carolina Government. Administered by whom it last Spring. When New York, Pennsyl- by the private individuals who own the may be, it is illegal, attended with many vania and other Northern States shall have Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will find evils and few advantages, and the Southern thrown aside the chains which bind them its way into the Public Treasury, much to people have suffered much from its injusto the Radical Juggernaut, many of our er- the relief of the tax-burdened people of tice when kindly conducted, while they

## The Radical Convention.

Insignificant as the body was which met Republican party, the proceedings evince that even in its infancy the elements of discord are at work. The Wilmington Re-General Sickles was removed by the publicans, who, on the 1st of May, in mass the Circuit Court of the United States. We were made to swallow both, the Presidency published at length the able argument of of the Convention being allowed them as a

The Post of this city says : "As to questions involving principles, the Convention the adoption of the platform, however, truth compels us to state that a discussion arose on certain resolutions which developed radical differences of principle and feeling." The full proceedings as published in the Standard, and the information received from delegates, leave no doubt as to the correctness of the latter opinion. The Convention was a unit in nothing but a desire to get political control of North endeavored to stem the torrent it was found mitted the passage of Colonel Heaton's reso-If such be the case the removal of Gen'l lution, referring confiscation and amnesty to Congress, the former would have been approved and the latter disapproved by two-

thirds of the Convention. Referring to these questions, the Raleigh Register, the leading Republican paper of position he occupies before the country the State, remarks as follows, to which we call the attention of our readers :

"The first of these resolutions declares against the policy and necessity of confis-cation. The second is a declaration in favor tertheir own commander and letours alone. of universal suffrage. The third is in the nature of a petition to Congress to remove political disfranchisement from the thousands of loyal men who are put under the ban by the pending constitutional or Howard amendment, as well as by the Reconstruction Acts; and the fourth authorizes the appointment of a committee to wait on new freight arrangement by which freights Congress and lay the petition before that

"The Rejection of these Resolutions, and awakened a feeling of profound distrust in the minds of loyal white men, and there is reason to believe that it will alienate them entirely from an organization which has given such strong indications of indifference, if not hostility to their rights and interests. How can it be expected that men will co-operate with a party which threatens them with confiscation and perpetual disfranchisement? The Republican party in this State cannot and ought not to carry the day without the active support of a large proportion of the white people. Reconstruction cannot take place on a basis which alienates a majority of the white people from the Government. Congress was fully aware of this truth; and hence, while several thousands are barred from all participation in the choice of delegates to the Convention, universal suffrage is immediately to follow reconstruction, in all elections State and national. Any one who will be at the trouble to read the Convention and hope. They are the wilder and hope. They are the second mittary district by Brevet Major General Edward R Scanby.

II. The underrighted which the Scanbard the Convention, in all lovers of the country, and is the welcome response of the diligence and with gratitude and hope. They are the second mittary district by Brevet Major General Edward R Scanby.

II. The underrighted which the officient of the occasion to acknowledge the fidelity and zeal with which the officers and troops under his command in the country and is the welcome response of the country, and is the welcome response. nence, while several thousands are barred

while all are to enjoy the right of voting. "Confiscation was a war measure, to be enforced against men actually engaged in ried on by politicians with great fury, on the President in his trials and difficulties rebellion. But when the rebellion was quelled, it was the policy of the Government to waive the enforcement of the law.

people. In this country neither the lead-There are several aws on the Statute books, but with the consent of the President and Congress they have been permitted to lie Governments. The call is also addressed mile to Raleigh as to Goldsboro', and re- to classes which were not engaged in ceives no less per mile from Raleigh to the rebellion,—to the colored people, and colored appointees, and Radical officials may Northern men who have settled the State. If there is to be

true restoration and peace, there should be a good understanding between these timore and New York at the same charges classes. They should stand by each other's now as when all went by way of the Raleigh rights. White men are called upon to acknowledge the equal civil and political rights of their late slaves. If they fail to respond in good faith to the call, they are no true friends of their country. They are neither Republicans nor good citizens. On the other hand, colored men are called upon in the names of peace, justice, and the public welfare, to stand by the equal rights of white men, and to forgive and fornow forever destroyed, and its unhappy circumstances should be forgotten as soon as possible. We could never for a moment sanction the monstrous suggestion that triumph. black men have no rights which white men are bound to respect;" and now that he prophecy of Mr. Jefferson is fulfilled-'the tables are turned," and the "change 'among possible events" has happened, we repel with equal scorn the idea that white men have no rights which black men

"The action of Convention is calculated to alienate the races. We profoundly regret the result. It will be worse for both, and especially for the blacks. They are in a such a mistake as to send them South in- minority. There are nearly two whites to one colored man in North Carolina at this time: and the whites will increase by immigration from the North and from Europe. while there is no corner of the earth from which accessions will be made to the numpitied than blamed. They were generally porations to the advantage of the roads, ber of the colored people. In the election found supporting the more Radical meas- and consequently for the benefit of every of delegates to the Convention, the colorures. Holden, though his name did not citizen of North Carolina, that some of our come so near it that a few thousand whites ed voters may out-number the white, or figure much in the proceedings of the own people gravely discover that it is done voting with the colored, may constitute a meeting, it did in the list of Delegates, in the interest of certain ports in our State, majority; but in the elections which are to follow all white men will be voters, and they will sweep the State."

> The Colonel or Major Frank, who commands the post of Wilmington, the selected instrument of Gen. Sickles to assist him in asserting his supremacy over the United States laws, can hardly feel complimented at the disgrace of his chief; if he has any pride probably has no regret, at Sickles' of his chief we concede; but he never surrendered the right of private judgment, and must have been ignorant indeed, if he did not know that Sickles was usurping power which did not belong to him. The object of Sickles was plain—to embarrass the President and curry favor with the Northern Radical party. It is rather unfortunate for Frank that he inflicted part of the infamy of his deeds on him.—Norfolk Day Book.

We certainly are no apologist for the conhave paid dear penalty to appease uniformed popinjays, who have frequently disgraced the service to which they were attached by the misuse of the powers improperly bestowed upon them.

Why the removal of General Sickles make a senseless attack upon Col. Frank, our Post Commander, we cannot tell .-Placed here to execute the orders of his superiors and to maintain order, he has done so in such a manner as to win the respect of honorable men, and with the exception of a few bad negroes and worse white men, we have heard of no complaint of his administration. Whatever may have been Colonel Frank's opinion in regard to the order of General Sickles, is of as little consequence as that of the Day Book. His duty, however, was plain, which he executed, and we suppose feels a pride in doing it. Colonel Frank assumed no responsibility and was not called upon to surrender the right of private judgment. He may or may not have endorsed the order, but his opinion was not asked. So far as we know, Colonel Frank may approve of the legislation of Congress, he may be excessively Radical in his private political views, but we do know, that since he has been in command here, he has eschewed politics and devoted himself to the duties of his position. His conduct has been uninfluenced by the political questions which have divided our people; always courteous, always firm, he has represented the military authority of the Government and not one or other of the political parties. So long as he thus acts, General Sickles can inflict upon him no part of the infamy of his deeds, and our friends of the Day Book

The Reaction at the North. Whether the New York Herald be or be not a correct barometer of public sentiment, or whether its predictions are based upon a sound judgment or are influenced by the private schemes and animosities of its editor towards the Government, the reaction at the North is a proved fact. Calthe spirit manifested by the speakers, have ifornia has announced it by the declaration of thirty thousand voters. Montana has added her endorsement by sending a Democratic delegate to Congress by a very large majority. Maine re-echoes the fact by reducing the Radical majority nearly twen ty thousand, and from thirteen Democratic members in the lower branch of the Legislature, an equal number, probably a majority, is secured, and even Radical Vermont, enclosed by adamantine walls of every other county in the State could do Paritan fanaticism and sectional hatred, pulsates with generous excitement in response to the waves of popular enthusiasm which are breaking against her.

stitutional, or Howard amendment, will see first announcements that the Northern which the Pacific coast gives to noble Conthat the proscription contained in the third people are growing weary of the expensive necticut in the reaction now almost assection extends only to office-holding, and useless war which party has consured. The news fills the patriotic heart ducted for nearly three years; a war car- of the nation with joy and hope, and cheers account of the private ends to be sub- in behalf of the Union. served, and because of the total absence of To fully appreciate this cheering intelli-

more officers and laborers in charge of it liberal Governments amnesty always fol- the white men of the North would not just ties as indicated by the votes in California signed lows the restoration of authority. The tify placing Southern whites at the mercy since 1863: In the election for Governor leaders may be punished, but not the of the ignorant masses of blacks, whom in 1863, in a total vote of 109,162, the Raders nor the people have been punished. bad men are using for the worst purposes, arises from the fact that the "North Caroli- There is no ground for the complaint that nor will they permit it among themselves, in the Presidential campaign of 1864, Lixthe Government has been too severe. - even though the influence of their votes is coln received 62,134 votes, against 43,841 nothing.

people who were themselves engaged in ers upon juries, and fill our cars, steam- the Radical candidate had a majority of 6,the rebellion to reconstruct their State boats and stages with negro passengers; our State and city offices may be filled by give clerkships to dusky applicants, but neither political or social rights will be permitted by the free North to the negroes who inhabit that section. Nay, the Radicalism which has fastened it upon us will be condemned, and the means by which it has been accomplished set at naught. The North will array itself with the white man's party, which the emissaries throughout the South have forced into existence, by uniting the negroes by Leagues and Associations into hostility to the whites. The great inget the past. Slavery was a heritage of dustrial masses will never permit the South, misfortune and wrong to both races. It is with all its salubriousness of climate and wealth of soil, to be converted into a Hayti to gratify party malice or secure party

Richmond and Wilmington. Three railways now, by the grace of Peersburg, connect through that Burgh; and f the same spirit that actuates our own railway managers actuated the men that control the railroads from Richmond to the State line, we could to-day receive first class goods from Richmond at one dollar per one hundred pounds; second class at eighty cents per one hundred pounds; third class at fifty cents per one hundred pounds; and fourth class at thirty cents per one hundred pounds; railroad iron at five dollars per ton (twenty thousand pounds); molasses and lumber at forty dollars per car load, &c. Some of these rates, railroad iron and lumber, were agreed upon by the Superintendents (not Presidents) of the three roads named and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad on the second instant, but the classes were made much higherone dollar and forty-six cents, one dollar and twenty-five cents, ninety cents, and seventy cents per one hundred poundsrespectively for the four classes now used.

The Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, we are credibly informed, proposed to make the rates as we have given them above, viz : one dollar, eighty cents, fifty cents and from Baltimore to this city.

We have written the above in explanation of our former article on this subject, the assurances of Radical success in that amount formerly received upon a very neered over the Carolinas, nor are we the and in reply to the article of the Dispatch, is, it is, on the other hand, quite evident effect. of the 10th, before us.

Petersburg Company desire through rates, but there seems to be some unaccountable trouble in Petersburg. It is asserted that the rates made at the first convention (April) in Richmond, which, after being printed and distributed, were broken up by the Vice-President or Directory of the Petersburg Railroad Company, in total disregard of the plighted faith of the Company made by its President, who, with Messrs. should be seized upon by the Day Book to BRIDGERS and ELLIS, had signed the agree-

We will add that President Sanford was right in making this contract. His road received its full share of the divisions of charges, and his duty demanded he should make it. There would seem to be a jealousy between Richmond and Petersburg in this Company refused to forward the freight at through freight matter, for it is known to such reduced rates, whereupon each Comrailroad men that the Petersburg Company pany returned to its former charges. Quite is now carrying goods from Baltimore to Wilmington, or has rates to do so that do not pay them more per one hundred and Wilmington Tariff, made in April or

Our railway managers say they learned ne thing during the war in transportation, that was new here and may not have been learned yet in Petersburg and Richmond, viz: That low rates and a large business pay better than high rates and a small business.

Is not this the true doctrine? Work low and develop the business of the country-especially between sister Southern States and Southern Cities.

We want the iron, coal, tobacco and flour of Richmond. They want our lumber, molasses, rice, cotton and naval stores. We want the product of their Rolling Mills. They want the products of our Saw Mills direct and remote; West India sugars and molasses being the return cargoes of

In reply to our Richmond correspondent we will say that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company charges twenty cents per one hundred pounds on heavy freight, such as car-wheels, for one hundred and sixty-two miles. The charges from Richmond to Weldon (eighty-four miles) instead of Petersburg, are nearly double this

## Crops in Onslow County,

We have received cheering accounts of the crops in Onslow, from a prominent citizen of that County. The crops on an average will be very fair. The pea nut crop is the finest ever known. The potato crop is also very fine. The crop of corn is not so fine as that of pea nuts and potatoes, but the prospects are very good. There will also be an excellent crop of cotton made, the first ever produced in Onslow. These accounts are indeed cheering, and if as well, no fears need be entertained, and plenty and prosperity would again lend their gracious influence to our prostrated

personal danger, to the utter prostration of gence, and to show how great a victory been really won, it is only necessary to

since 1863: In the election for Governor ical candidate gained a majority of 20,732; for McClellan, a Radical majority of 19,-General Sickles, in the wanton exercise 293; in the election for one Justice of the dormant; and Congress has called on the of illegal power, may place black tax-pay- Supreme Court, in a total of 59,466 votes, 976. No general election was held in Cal-

ifornia in 1866. ENCOURAGING TO FARMERS .- These enterprising and successful Commission Merchants, Messrs Atkinson & Shepperson of our city, have exhibited a very commendable and liberal spirit in the folowing encouraging offer to the farmers of this county. We trust that the farming classes of New Hanover will appreciate this proposition of this energetic and thorough-going firm, who have done and are doing so much for the commerce and pros; crity of this city and a large portion of North and South Carolina. Let our farmers now pestir themselves, and, by an honorable rivalry, show that they are not to be outstripped by those of any portion of the State. The following is the OFFICE OF ATKINSON & SHEPPERSON.

GENEBAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS OF WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 10, 1867. To Messrs. S. H. Bell, Joel Hines, W. S. Larkins, Dugald McMillan, S. S. Satchwell, Executive Committee of New Hanover Agricultural Society: GENTLEMEN-We offer, through you, a premium of fifty dollars, payable either in money or the thereof in plate-ware, to the farmer in this county who produces the largest yield of cotton rom five adjoining acres of land;

sum for the largest yield from ten adjoining acres. clanted in ground peas.

Contestants for this prize must submit their claims to the decision of your Committee; the cotton and ground peas to be consigned us for sale in the Wilmington market. Very respectfully,

## Railroad Freights to Richmond.

ATKINSON & SHEPPERSON.

RICHMOND, VA., 9th Sept., 1867. To the Editors Wilmington Journal: An extract from a late issue of your pa per, published in the Richmond Dispatch of to-day, is calculated to mislead your the existence of a high rate of freight be-rity, such persons acting in a fiduciary ca-pacity to have authority in conjunction with sertion of one of your railway officers, that the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad charged more on car-wheels from Richmond to Petersburg than is charged from Weldon to Wilmington, assumes, in connection with your previous remarks under the same heading, the character of a general charge against that Company with respect to their rates of freight.

I have taken the trouble to ascertain, from the Agent of the Company in this city, that the Agent of the Company in this city, that subsisting between persons acting in fiduciary cather the rates of freight on car-wheels from this pacities, and those for whom they are empowered thirty cents per one hundred pounds, about city to Petersburg is ten cents per one what is now charged on the same articles hundred pounds, and in no case has more ing unlawful all Acts in aid of the late rebellion been charged. It is not, therefore, to be supposed that your informant was well dered, that the said Acts of the General Assembly posted on this particular question. If he revoked, annulled and declared void and of no

> With respect to the willingness of the Richmond and Petersburg Company to enter into any agreement with connecting lines, for the purpose of effecting a system of charges on through freights, I can assure you that I have examined a "through tariff," which was actually carried into effect by the Richmond and Petersburg Company on the 17th of May last. By this tariff iron, nails, spikes, &c., were to be forwarded to Wilmington at thirty-three cents per one hundred pounds.

Upon the arrival in Petersburg of the first shipment made in conformity with the agreement, which resulted in this very reasonable tariff, the Petersburg Railroad recently another attempt has been made to agree upon a tariff that will mutually benefit our manufacturers and your buyers, but the directors of the Petersburg railway pounds than is proposed by the Richmond refuse to reduce rates to that degree that will allow Richmond manufacturers to compete with those of Boston or New York .-Petersburg and her railway regard the whole question of the development of the great resources of this State from a point of view inside of the corporation of that pleasant place, and nothing can move them from their position. Necessarily its people and press deny it with a good deal of patriotic eloquence, but it is a gigantic truth and is evident as any truth that error endeavors to conceal from the public view .-The President of the Petersburg railroad was fully committed to the tariff of the 17th May, but the Directors of that Company

refused to permit it to go into effect. Here is the only reason in the world Petersburg has acted as she has done. If North Carolina merchants can go to Richmond and buy their goods as low and lower than they can in Petersburg, and planters sell their tobacco at a better price, as they always can do-for Richmond is the best tobacco market in the world-they will not probably stop in Petersburg at all .-This is the whole secret of the case. Petersburg is a "made city," and if its people hoose to conceal the fact they may keep down the progressive spirit of Richmond in proportion to her interests in the roads controlled by them, by working against a oolicy which should be everywhere observ-That policy is liberality and fairdealing with those with whom we desire to stablish a trade.

There is now a through line of rail from Richmond to your city, and nothing but the short-sightedness of the managers of the Petersburg railway prevents the shipment of freight either way at reasonable rates and without breaking bulk. Will you not embody so much of this in your reference to it as will throw the blame upon the right party, and ask the Dispatch to do likewise?

Yours, &c.

Change of District Commanders\_Order from Generals Sickles and Canby, HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5, 1867. GENERAL ORDERS.

I. In compliance with General Order No 80, Headquarters of the Army, current series, the unlersigned has been relieved of the command of he Second Military district by Brevet Major Gen-

zeal which have distinguished the Commanding Officers of Post and Officers of the Staff in the responsible positions they have filled.

III. Captain J W Clous, 38th Infantry, Aid-de-Camp, is hereby relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

D E SICKLES,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5, 1867. GENERAL ORDERS,

thority.
II. The following officers are announced upon

the staff of the Commanding General:
Second Lieutenant Louis V Caziare, 11th U S
Infantry, Aid-de-Camp. Lieutenant O M Mitchell, 4th U S Artille y, Aid-de-Camp. Brevet Colonel E W Dennis, Major and Judge

Major James P Roy, 6th U S Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General. Brevet Captain H E Hazen, First Lieutenant 8th U S Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-Gen-

colonel, Deputy Quartermaster-General U S A, Chief Quartermaster.
Brevet Brigadier General W W Burns, Major and Commissary of Subsistance, Chief Commis Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Page, Sur-

Brevet Major-General R O Tyler, Lieutenant

geon, U.S.A., Medical Director.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J W Nicholls, Major and Paymaster U.S.A., Disbursing Officer of Civil Brevet Captain William Prince, First Lieutenant, Ordnance Corps, U.S.A, Chief Ordnance Offi-

Brevet Colonel E W Hinks, Lieutenant-Colonel 40th U S Infantry, Provost Marshal General.

III. Temporarily and until further orders, the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General will be performed by Second Lieutenant Louis V Caziare, ED. R. S. CANBY.

Brig. General and Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army. An Important Order from General Sickles. HEADQUARTERS, 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, ? CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS, ( NO. 144. [Extract.]

IV. Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina adopted an Act entitled "An Act for the relief of Executors, Administrators, &c.," ratified March 7, 1867, whereby it was enacted in sub stance as follows: That Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners Clerks of the Supreme and County Courts, Clerks and Masters of the Courts of Equity, Trustees and others holding places of a fiduciary character, should not be held liable for having received in payment of debts the currency of the Confeder ate States, or for having invested trust funds in heir hands in the securities of the said Confederate States; that said Guardians, Trustees and others should have authority to compromise claims in their hands arising before May 1, 1865, and declaring such compromises valid and bind-ing on all parties; that in cases of contracts wherein any person acting in a fiduciary capacity is concerned, and where deductions should be readers in regard to the responsibility of claimed by reason of such contract being founded on the Confederate or any other depreciated secuthe party or parties therein concerned to appoint arbitrators to assess in gold value the property in reference to which such contract was made at the ime of making the same, their award to be binding on all parties interested therein; and that Ex ecutors and Administrators should have authority to prefer any creditor or creditors of the decease tors of equal dignity, such payments to have like force and effect, and such personal representative should in all cases be treated in law and equity as hough judgment had been conferred in favor the preferred creditor or creditors as theretofore wed by law; and, whereas, said Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina is in violation of the Constitution of the United States ina much as it impairs the obligation of the contract to act, and is in violation of the Acts of Congress passed from time to time, prohibiting and declar and, whereas, the said Acts are in violation of the

that the charge of the Wilmington and fered in virtue of the authority attempted to be conferred upon Trustees and others standing and It is further ordered, that all acts done or suf-We are informed that the Richmond and Weldon Railway is totally inadequate to conferred upon Trustees and others standing in fiduciary relations, are annulled and declared void keep it in running order, provided other as to the rights and remedies of all persons affected or prejudiced thereby.

It is further ordered, that all suits or proceed ings at law or in equity, instituted for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of said Act, or founded upon any right or authority claimed to have been conferred by the authority thereof, and all pleas, answers and defences alledging any right or authority claimed to be derived as las aforesaid, be dismissed with costs to the party against whom said suits or proceedings shall

have been brought.
All judgments, orders and decrees, final and interlocutory, and so much and such parts there-of as aftirm or enforce any of the provisions of said Acts, are revoked and annulled, and declared of no effect, and the courts wherein the same are entered or docketed are hereby required to dis miss the same, as to all matters relating to any right and authority claimed under the act of legis lation aforesaid, with costs as above provided. By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES:

#### J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 38th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. G. Registration Returns.

We give below the registration returns in this State so far as received. We shall keep the table standing until completed by the full returns from the State. No county must be regarded as completed unless it is

١	a Manual to Month Care Land	WHITES.	BLAC
١	Alamance	. 398	203
١	Alexander		8
١	Anson	. 222	300
1	Beaufort	. 576	44
١	Bladen	. 777	1,204
1	Burke	. 324	203
١	Brunswick		656
١	Chowan	. 527	619
I	Cabarrus	849	60
1	Caldwell	. 511	110
ı	Catawba	. 478	123
١	Cumberland	. 815	1,038
١	Carteret		609
ı	Craven		2,120
I	Chatham,		749
1	Cleveland,	. 268	28
	Chowan,	545	632
1	Duplin		1,056
1	Davidson	936	420
	Edgecombe		1,784
1	Forsythe		398
1	Gaston	678	318
1	Granville	. 583	1,614
4	Guilford	. 1,581	720
1	Hertford	168	23
	Harnett	509	268
1	Iredell	431	289
١	Johnston	707	49
١	Lincoln	. 328	213
1	Lenoir	185	57
1	Mecklenburg	1 565	
	McDowell	. 1,303	1,458
1	Nach	. 789	206
1	Nash	. 965	788
1	New Hanover	. 1,498	2,73
j	Northampton,	462	844
	Orange	. 890	73
1	Pitt	. 441	563
1	Robeson	. 779	599
ı	Rowan	. 1,667	954
	Richmond	. 593	737
1	Rutherford	. 900	200
	Sampson	. 490	499
ı	Wake		2,14
	Warren	. 371	1,48
1	Wilson	. 885	81
	Wayne	. 1,272	1,19
ı	Wilkes,	. 1,880	19

IMPORTANT. -At a convocation of a number of the Judges recently held in Raleigh, it was decided by them that where defendants in actions of ex-contracts returnable to Spring Term, 1867, failed to comply with the provision of the Convention Stay General or naval rank, or title above that of Cap-Law by paying one tenth of the debt and costs of suit, the provisions of the stay law would no longer apply as defendants had neglected or refused to avail themselves of ts provisions, and such suits in court will now stand as they would have done prior to the war, and judgments will be rendered at Fall Term, 1867, for the entire debt, subject to the provision of General Order No. 10, which stays execution until the 11th of April, 1868. The Judges concur ring in this decision and who will be gov erned by it on the Fall Circuit, are Warren, Fowle, Barnes, Buxton and Shipp, Chief Justice Pearson approved of the de cision.—Salisbury Old North State.

CARTERET AHEAD.—The first bale of new cotton for the year 1867 was received yesterday in this city. It was raised in Carteret County by John Dudley, on his farm near Beaufort; ginned by W. H. Piver & Sons, at their new H. L. Emery & Co.'s Gin and Condenser; consigned to Wm. H. Oliver & Co., and by them sold to Messrs. Whitford, Dill & Co. The cotton will be I. Under the authority of the assignment an-shipped by the steamer Louisa Moore to New York this week.—Newbern Journal of

#### AMNESTY PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

The following proclamation was issued Satur day morning : By the President of the United States of America A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In the month of July, Anno Domini 861, the two Houses of Congress, with extrordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished, the war ought to cease.

And whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th of December, A. D., 1863, and on the 29th day of March, A. D., 1864, did, with the objects of suppressing the then existing repellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue Proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had, directly or indirectly, participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations was 'specified and reserved.

And whereas, The President of the United States did, on the 29th day of May, A. D., 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established; and the President did, by the said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for

permanent preservation. And, whereas, in and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof, and, whereas, the President of the United States did, on the second day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regarded, and, whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or, if permitted to do so, will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and above recited be, and are hereby, in all things there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States. and, whereas, large standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury are, in times of peace, dangerous to pullic liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustives of the national resources. and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and, whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements now, as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energies and national industry and enterprise; and, whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of constitutional law and order, that the said last mentioned proclamation so as aforesaid, issued on the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded thereby should be opened and further extended to a large number of the persons who, by its aforesaid exceptions, have been hitherto ex-

eluded from executive clemency. Now therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persens who directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property except as to property with regard to slaves and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition nevertheless that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, 1865, name--do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of

slaves, so help me God." The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation and of the said proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, 1865, nemely:

First, The Chief or pretended Chief Executive officers, including the President the Vice President and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel government and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries and all who held or pretended to hold in the service of the said pretended Confederate government a military rank or title above the grade of Brigadier tain and all who were or preteneded to be Governors of States, while maintaining, abetting or sub-

mitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion. Second. All persons who in any way treated, otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who in any capacity were employed or engaed in the military or naval service of the United States. Third, All persons who at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this proclamation are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy in any manner therewith

In testimony whereof I have signed these pr ents with my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

SEAL.

Done at the City of Washington the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

By the President : WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. Republican Convention-Second Day.

Our Reporter took copious notes of what ranspired in this body on yesterday, but we do not care to encumber our columns with details. Its final action is what we ave to deal with, and, at the present wriing it is not difficult to foresee what that

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock-Gen. Abbott, the President, in the

The greater part of the morning session was consumed in speechification. General Dockery rose to a personal explanation. and Holden made a long personal explanation, also-but not sufficiently long to convince anybody, even in that Convention. that he had not been a secessionist, that he was not a rampant promoter of the war; that he had not been more hostile to the negro, in the past, than any man in the State, and that his new born zeal for them was not prompted by selfish and mercenary

General Dockery said that he was glad slavery was abolished, and he expressed a high opinion for the negro. Had General Howard been present he would have been gratified at the marvelous change that has taken place in the General's feelings since He intimated that there was a click in the Convention that was disposed to be editions and refractory.

Edgar Miller, (colored,) one of the click aforesaid, wanted to reply, but he was choked off-for the sake of harmony, and in the interests of freedom of speech. Holden's explanation was mainly direct-

ed to the fact that a pamphlet was being secretly circulated, ("secretly," and he the purpose of injuring him. The pamphlet in question embodies an

extract from the Standard of 1859, giving Holden's views as to "Slaves and Free Ne--the same extract which a correspondent furnished us for Wednesday's paper. The charge is a matter of little importance, but it is nevertheless a lie that the pamphlet was printed at this office, or ing. until it was handed to them.]

He declared that the extract did embody his views at the time, but he had changed. Of course he has, and there was not a nehis head for shame for the man, when he made the admission. Changed! and when and for what?

But it is far from our purpose to notice in which its egotism and duplicity disgusted even the negro delegates is sufficient. We cannot disguise our satisfaction and was hurled at the Sentinel, not only by

After adopting some sort of a report on platform.

THREE AND A HALF O'CLOCK. Platform and Resolutions, made the following report:

the State, and in order to aid in the great it. work of (restoring) preserving and perfecting the Union, do

amended, was adopted.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That confiscation of private property, for political offences, is repugnant to Republican liberty, and ought not to be resorted to except as an inexorable necessity to save the life of the nation, after all other means have been tried, and the Republican party in North Carolina does not consider that the present condition of public affairs requires or justifies the coniscation of personal property, and hope that no such necessity will arise.

Considerable and excited discussion here arose, -- Messrs. Goodloe, Hood, (colored,) and, perhaps others, favoring the resolution, and Coleman, of Cabarrus, and others, opposing. Finally, Col. Heaton offered the following as a substitute; and it was adonted:

Resolved, That the Republican party of North Carolina, on the subject of confiscation, and all other matters pertaining to reconstruction, will faithfully adhere to and abide by the reconstruction plan and measures of Congress.

And thus the Convention virtually refused to commit itself against confiscation! It was constantly held up, in the debate, as an argument against committal on the subject, that confiscation should be held up, in terrorem over "rebels."

Having perfected thus much, after long agony, the Convention took a recess until

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M. The consideration of the Resolutions was Tolar. He was standing in the arch.

2. Resolved, That in order to carry into effect the principles of universal liberty allowed to vote in all popular elections, and be freely admitted to the ballot-box, unrestrained by compulsion, threats or violence, and such are the requirements of the proposed constitutional amendment, so far as

it relates to the question of suffrage. 3. Resolved, That while the Republican party of North Carolina faithfully and energetically sustains the policy of Congress on the subject of reconstruction and will spare no effort to secure under it the restoration of the State to the Union, it is, nevertheless, constrained to call the attention of Congress to the continuance of the disfranchisement and disabilities now imposed upon thousands of true and loval citizens, while as many thousands of the devotees of treason and of continued schemes against the peace and integrity of the Republic are invested with full powers and franchises of citizenship, which they are using too effectually to frustrate the efforts of those who are laboring, thus trammelled, to perpetuate the Union, to place the national peace and safety on sure foundations, and render eternal the great and correct principles of Union, Liberty and Equality. 4. Resolved, That the President of the Convention, immediately after its adjournment, by and with the advice and coinci-

and justly applied in this State. The Resolutions reported respectively gave rise to debate, as they were presented and read. They were all defeated,—leaving the 27th of March Platform, with the additional resolution of Col. Heaton, as the Platform of this Convention. Thus have the confined in the Raleigh process. Examined:—Mr. Leggitt was as much as twenty-five or thirty years of age, when he removed from my county; he is now probably thirty or thirty-one.

Henry E. Sykes, sworn:—Reside in Fay-Platform of this Convention. Thus have etteville. Has been confined in the Raleigh like and the convention of this Convention. The prices of more than from five to thirty miles from bee, did not hear any exclamations as to while going up to see the body of Be-bee, did not hear any exclamations as to our Western North Carolina Railroad. The who did it.

Questions by the Court: Don't think Is-rael C. Bond is a drinking man; don't know whether or not he belongs to any re-ball the convention. anticipated, malice and Jacobin hate car- knows not.

Windy Billy was the principal spokesman in opposition to the resolutions.

proceedings are pending. AROUND THE HAT!

#### THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

United States vs. Tolar, Powers & Watkins,

Wednesday, Sept. 4th., 1867. Israel C. Bond, sworn: Is a town con-back, it is my prisoner." Saw the police stable in Fayetteville; was acting as such flourish their clubs. Out on the edge of the day Bebee was killed. Went up stairs the pavement, Bebee and two or three of with Miss Massie and mother and then his guard fell down. Jus as he arose, a come down to get a drink of water; then pistol was presented close to back of his went back; did not see any weapons. Wit- head and fired, which killed him. Sheriff ment. ness came down again soon with the ladies Hardie, at that time, had hold of Bebee's and carried them to a carriage that was collar. Witness saw the pistol barrel up waiting for them. The curtains of the car- to the cock; saw it fire. Heard a voice, riage were all down, except the front ones on either side Witness remained at the up, or else I will shoot him." Witness is on either side. Witness remained at the up, or else I will shoot him." carriage one or two minutes; while there well acquainted with the voice of Sam'l A, Tom Powers came up and shook hands Phillips, and took it to be his voice. Is quite with his sister, said "Howd'ye" and noth- certain about that. About three or four ing more; saw Maltsby about ten feet off, seconds after, saw Sam. Phillips moving but did not speak to him. Mr. Cashwell through the crowd, about three or four feet and Mr. Taylor came up and spoke. off, with a pistol in his hand that corres-President of a secret "League!") for the Maltsby did not speak to the ladies; Capt. ponded in size with the one witness saw brought up to Raleigh. Tolar did not go to the carriage; he did fire. Saw him return the pistol to his left not speak to the ladies or to witness.

Mr. Massey and Mr. Robt. Mitchell, witness thinks, did not go to the carriage .-The carriage drove off, down Person street, the time the pistol fired, about six feet from by direction of witness. Did not have any special reasons for ordering the carriage away except that the young lady was cry-Witness then went again up stairs and with a club to prevent him. that the Editors furnished it for publica- came down behind Bebee. Did not notice tion, or ever saw it in the re-produced form anything special in the crowd while coming down the steps; heard no cries or exclamaing out of the arch, a rush seemed to be ness tells now. made or rather a gathering in of the crowd. gro in the Convention that did not hang Out on the side-walk, the witness was pushed down by some one striking against one else. him, and before he recovered a pistol was ing him away from Bebee.

bleasure, however, at the billingsgate which Miss Massie there in a buggy. She came in from anything witness heard, that day, that the same conveyance with her mother, an attack would be made on Bebee. While Holden, but by others. If we hurt these driven by a negro. It is not usual to have in the market house, before Bebee came fellows enough to make them abuse us, we as strong a police force as was employed on down, witness saw Capt. Tolar, Tom Powthe subject of organization, which we shall Hollingsworth's, near by, after the ladies; Nixon tell Powers he ought to have a pistol publish when it appears officially, the Con- they rode over in the carriage and witness and Powers said, "no, I would rather the vention went to dinner, in order to followed them on foot, and helped them law would take its course." Saw Miss strengthen the stomach for bolting the out of the carriage. Miss Massie was cry- Massie come down stairs. Witness could Mr. Pool, Chairman of the Committee on carriage. Don't think Tom Powers said pistol. The pistol had been pawned to We, the delegates representing the loyal thing of the kind. Swears positively that rear of the carriage. Saw Powers near people of North Carolina, assembled in Mr. Mitchell did not go to the carriage,— enough to the carriage to speak to the some of these resources and attractions, zens. onvention in the city of Raleigh, on the Within three minutes after the ladies got ladies; saw him turn around and go back oth day of September, 1867, for the pur- into the carriage, it was driven off. Wit- under the market house. Bond came back pose of perfecting and strengthening the ness don't recollect that Maltsby spoke to and went up stairs. organization of the Republican party in him at all; can't be very positive about When Bebee came down, witness thinks

Resolve, That the Republican party in North At the time Bebee was brought down stairs sidewalk there was much confusion,arolina heroby re-affirm the principles enunciadi in the Convention of true Republicans which
seembled in this city on the 27th day of last

Hardie was in front; also Hornrind and
McGuire. Wemiss and Faircloth were "stand back." Saw three or four of the March, and does fully accept, adopt and sustain the principles and measures of the Republican party of the United States.

On either side, and witness behind. Witness behind. Witness did not observe anything particular Hardie grasp his collar with his right hand. On motion of Dr. Menninger, of the arch, the rush excited him and he caught die's, left shoulder and fired. Just an in-Newbern Republican, the word restoring two or three men in his arms and pushed stant before, witness heard Sam. Phillips was stricken out, and the Platform as them aside; he then received a shove from say "give him up, or I'll shoot him. Is cerone that threw him nearly across the pavepistol fired on his right. Made no effort to or I'll shoot him," but told all the rest. apprehend the man who fired; saw no one ed, but can't tell who else was there, except the persons above named. Don't recollect seeing any one there that day, having weapon, except Monk, who had a knife. Re-Direct:—Is not positive about telling the boy to get into the carriage and drive off; can't say whether he was at the carriage or near by. Is not positive.

By the Court:—Had no reason to expect an attempt on Bebee that day. Don't know of any case where as many officers were employed as upon that occasion.

James W. Brown, sworn:-Lives in Fayetteville; was a policeman there when Bebee was killed; went with Bebee from the guard house to the market house .-Went down behind Bebee irom the market house; did not notice anything strange until, just as we went to go out on the pavement, a rush was made by the crowd and a pistol fired that killed Bebee. Saw several persons have knives in the crowd; can't say who they were. Did not see who fired the pistol. Witness was up near Bebee when the pistol fired and immediately he turned around and went back to the main eastern arch, and there he saw Capt.

Cross-Examined: - Tolar was standing by himself in the market house; some others and civil and political equality, every male they were. Tolar had on a shawl; he was citizen of the age of 21 years ought to be standing perfectly still and looking towards the steps. Did not see Mr. Cashwell in the market house. Witness was much fright ened and ran back to get out of the row. Went, under Faircloth's orders, to guard Bebee; received orders a short while before witness went. While Bebee's examination was going on, witness saw Mr. Bond go down stairs; don't recollect any one

> After we came down and got on the sidewalk, the rush was so great that witness had great difficulty in keeping the crowd off Bebee. Thinks only Wemiss had a club. Heard Hardie say "stand off." Saw Bebee stumble. Hardie was on Bebee's right when he was shot. Saw Leggit and Sam Phillips there; also James Atkinson. Saw these before Bebee came down stairs. Don't recollect the name of a single person witness saw after Bebee came down, except Capt. Tolar. After the pistol fired the crowd was quiet.

> Re-Direct:-Wemiss was the only man that had a club. Witness saw knives that alarmed him. Has been a policeman about five years.

Questions by the Court :- Witness turned and went back to the market house as soon as Rebee was shot.

removal of such disabilities can be safely that time. His character is good for truth er than the pushing of the crowd towards alone, which, though at a greater or less

and veracity.

Cross-Examined:—Mr. Leggitt was as

Was at the market house in Fayetteville the day Bebee was killed. Saw the ladies like. come down stairs and go to the carriage, ac-As we go to press at a late hour, other companied by Mr. Bond. Capt. Tolar did A. M. not go to the carriage; witness saw Powers just ajourned, sine die, AFTER HANDING brought down stairs, Nothing occurred in-law to Samuel Phillips, should be Calwhile he was coming down. • Heard no exclamation of "rally, boys," or "here he The incon comes; did not see any one jump upon the bench; could see the bench well. Saw Mr. Nixon, Mr. Phillips, Massie and Mitchell.

As Bebee was going out of the arch, witness heard some one say, "I demand this body;" to which the Sheriff said "stand

breast-pocket. Witness was standing leaning against the S. E. corner of the market house at

Saw Monk trying to cut Bebee, before he was shot, and saw Wemiss strike his arm

Did not see Capt. Tolar anywhere about there at the time the pistol fired. Told Gen. Avery and Col. Haywood all tions at that time. While witness was go- about this before, -substantially what wit-

Told Mr. Fuller, day before yesterday about this for the first time. Has told no

Cross-Examined: -- Heard, about 10 fired and Bebee killed. Did not see who o'clock in the morning, about Bebee's atfired the pistol, or the smoke or the fash, tempt on Miss Massie. Jonathan Hollingsthis "explanation" further. The manner Saw Tolar at the market house before the worth told him. Went to market house firing. Saw Mr. Nixon have Monk, carry- about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Heard Sam Phillips speak of this, in addition to Cross-Examined: -Witness did not drive Hollingsworth. Had no reason to believe, this occasion, unless the prisoner is of a ers, Nixon, Phillips and a black man. Saw desperate character. Witness went to Isaac Powers and Nixon talking together; heard ing; thinks she was veiled. The crowd see the signs of violence on her neck .was not very dense; had no difficulty get- Witness had a pistol with him in his overting through it. Found the boy at the coat pocket; it was a small Colt's pocket anything further than above reported. him and had it two or three weeks. Did not hear either of the ladies exhort or Saw Hollingsworth that day with a belt on. request him to leave the crowd, or any- Maltsby was about nine or ten feet to the

that Bond came down before him, -Wemiss Witness saw Capt. Tolar somewhere that and Faircloth on either side, and Hardie day, but can't say at what time or place .- and policemen behind him. Out on the in the crowd. As witness came out of the A pistol was then aimed over Sheriff Hartain that it was Phillips' voice. In examment and before he recovered the pistol ination by the Judge Advocate, witness did fired. Witness was facing East and the not tell about Phillips saying "give him up

Within half a minute after the pisto lse make any. Witness did not think it fired, saw Phillips with a histol in his right was his duty, as the prisoner was then in hand, rubbing it against his pants; he then the hands of the Sheriff. Saw Monk some put it up in his left breast pocket. Did not minutes after; Mr. Nixon was carrying see him afterwards. Did not hear any one him off. Witness passed through the say "hurrah for Capt. Tolar," or "Capt. crowd several times before Bebee was kill. Tolar shot him." The only pistol witness saw that day was the one Phillips had, and the one that shot Bebee ; thinks they were both the same.

Re-Direct: Was first examined about this by the prosecution, about four days after witness arrived. First knew that he was to be examined as a witnes, day before yesterday. Have always thought that Sam Phillips shot Bebee; told him so the same day before David Oliphant, at his (Phillips' store. Has no ill feelings towards Sam. Phillips. Has known him personally about 8 years, and Tolar all his (witness') life but

is not intimate with him. Questions by the Court: Did not try to see who fired the pistol at the time or afterwards. When witness spoke to Sam. Phil lips, at his store, about this matter, David Oliphant said it was not Phillips; it was Tolar who shot him.

Court adjourned to Friday, 11 o'clock,

FRIDAY, September 6. Isham Blake, sworn: Resides in Fayette ville; has been living there for sixty-three years. Was at the market house the day Bebee was killed. Was under the market house at the time the shot was fired; don't know anything about the killing. Was called upon to act as Coroner by the Sheriff; summoned a jury, which found a ver-dict on the second day. All the jurymen signed the verdict.

[Upon a question by the Defence.—"Did any one of the jurymen request any instructions of you in regard to their duties?' The Prosecution objected. The Defence then stated that this witness, Isham Blake was brought here for the purpose of dis crediting the evidence of Samuel A. Philips; of proving that he, Samuel A. Philips, had sworn to a lie on his examination ; and that though the Court had once given a decision upon a similar point, tion, the Court decided to sustain the ob-

jection. To a similar question, an objection was made by the Prosecution, which was sustained by the Court.] Is acquainted with the general character

for truth of Irael C. Bond and William J.

Brown. It is good.

Cross-Examined: Was at the market house about fifteen minutes before Bebee was killed. Saw Tolar, Leggitt, Nixon, was talking to Leggitt and Powers. Saw by the officers. Saw some men rush towards Bebee, and it excited witness so

him in the market house. While going up to see the body of Be- more than from five to thirty miles from

the moderates been "snowed under" as prison for about seven weeks, by order of ligious society. While Bebee was coming completely as men ever were, and, as we Gen. rickles, on what charge the witness down stairs, or after he had come down stairs, witness heard no exclamation of "here he comes," "rally, boys," or the

Court adjourned to Saturday, 11 o'clock [In the evidence of the witness Walter P. S. Eleven o'clock-The Convention has and Maltsby go up to it. Saw Bebee Watson, the name John McKay, brother-

The inconsistencies of the weights will water powers. I have no sort of hesitation be reconciled when it is remembered that in saying that, in this county alone, there

SATURDAY, Sept. 7. The Court met pursuant to adjournment, no witnesses being present, it adjourned to this (Monday) morning, 11 o'clock.

weights.]

The Court met pursuant to adjourn-

The defence stated that their two remaining witnesses, James Ahearn and Owen Moore, had not yet arrived, and asked a continuance of the case until their arrival. especially until the arrival of James Ahearn, as he was a very important wit-

The prosecution objected. Upon consultation the Court refused to sustain the objection, but ordered that Ahearn be immediately arrested and The defence stated that they thought he

would be here to-morrow, (to-day), and agreed if he did not come at that time to close the case. The Court then adjourned to this (Tues-

day morning, 11 o'clock.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY,

September, 1867. the public press is teeming with graphic head centre," not yet fully developed, but and glowing inducements, inviting immi- which, when developed, may hereafter Mullets... 6 00 @ 8 00 gration, energy, capital and enterprise to the lately acquired Russian possessions, the Brazilian empire or the Territories of the far West, it has occurred to me that the the far West, it has occurred to me that the developed, would be amply remunerative, resources and attractions of our own West- and might afford an immense and much ern North Carolina, if properly and truth- needed resource to our country. There fully set forth, would possibly show to the are here deposits of Iron sufficient to stock world around us, that here, almost at our very doors, there are ample and inviting fields for the employment of capital, the large deposits of from summer to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need, and which, if developed, might great-large deposits of from summer to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need, and which, if developed, might great-large deposits of from summer to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need, and which, if developed, might great-large deposits of from summer to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need, and which, if developed, might great-large deposits of from summer to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need to stock all Railroads, which this country may ever need to stock all Railroads and the stock all Railroads and the stock all Railroads all Railroads all Railroads and the stock all Railroads and the stock all Railroads and the stock all Railroads all Railroads all Railroads all Railroads and the stock all Railroads exercise of energy and enterprise, and the prospective development of a great connective development of a gr exercise of energy and enterprise, and the prospective development of a great country,—a country that, in attractions and results of country that, in attractions are country that, in attraction of country that the country th 

If you will allow me space, I propose as brief a manner as I can, to set forth to invest capital or become resident citiand thus demonstrate that many of the Our village is without that worst of all very identical inducements and incentives banes of society—a grog-shop—is favored 8wede..... 10 @ 12 Common .. 3 00 @ 3 50 very identical inducements and incentives held up to provoke emigration to other nations, as well as to our far Western Territories, are to be found closer to home, and that they will be found not only equal, but in many features pre-eminently superior, to any foreign or far off portion of the country. I am prompted to this work, not only by State pride and affection, but from only by State pride and affection, but from the Russian Possessions, with their barbaraters, to visit and examine our what they will be demand that truth and instice demand the Russian Possessions, with their barbaraters, to visit and examine our whole with both a Female College and a Male Roop, and that they will be found not only equal, but in many features pre-eminently superior, to any foreign or far off portion of the country. I am prompted to this work, not only by State pride and affection, but from Western North Carolina, before they risk the Russian Possessions, with their barbaraters and a male Roop, and a Male that the resources and attractions of our rian inhabitants. own State should be properly studied, appreciated and improved, before our citizens are lured off to invest capital and exhaust

enterprise in foreign parts. Western North Carolina commends itself to the world around us, for the following, among other, reasons:

First, on account of our climate: A residence and extensive practice of region of country, has left no doubt on my mind as to the salubrity, purity and invig-orating nature of our atmosphere—there always being such an equilibrium preserved between its thermometrical and barometrical condition, as that invalids-more especially those with pulmonary diseases—were neither prostrated on the one hand by heat nor their diseases aggravated and their lives endangered by dampness; while putrid malarias and poisonous miasms, as a local engine of death, have no existence here. I have not hesitated to recommend our climate as admirably adapted to the cure and comfort of all invalids, or persons, the victims of miasmatic pulmonary or

blood disease. Second. Western North Carolina commends herself on account of her "Produc-

In the production of corn, wheat and portions of the country of the same soil and latitude; while in the production of tobacco, our country stands pre-eminent, not so much on account of the quantity as of the quality. When carefully cultivated and properly managed afterwards, our tobacco will rank in any market as superfine. Again, Western North Carolina will vield to no other part of this continent in the production of fruit. Our apples, peaches, cherries and plums will hold their own with any other part of the country in regard to quantity and perfection; while they carry with them a luciousness peculiar to the fruits of this mountain latitude, which, if at all equalled, is certainly no surpassed by fruits subjected to a much more elaborate

and careful cultivation. Between the top of the Blue Ridge and the valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba, there is a plateau of undulating table land, where the Isabella and Catawba grape matures in great perfection and profusion .-

producing country. 3d. We notice the Soil: Of this we have every variety and grade, from the rich alluvial of the low-lands to required by the kind of crop to render it most productive. But it is the price of our soil, especially these agricultural and grape and fruit lands, that, together with their 'Monk" and Tom Powers there. Tolar intrinsic value, commends them to the notice of the world. One gentleman has just Bebee brought down stairs accompanied completed a survey of twenty farms, laid out and arranged with a special view to making ample, convenient and tasteful more active. Gold 1452 and strong. Sterling Ex-

The price of these lands is nearly nominally done; and that authority is here-by given to said committee to speak for the character of Jordan C. Leggitt, Republican party in North Carolina as to the limits and conditions within which the limits are soon as it can be subprensed in this case. Is well acquaint, with a limit and conditions within which the limits are soon as it can be subprensed in this case. Is well acquaint, with a limit and conditions within which the limits and conditions within which the limits and conditions within which the limits are soon as it can be for the searce and ware.

Frathly 25@\$4 37\frac{1}{2}.

Strained \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 25@\$4 37\frac{1}{2}.

Witness did not ask who fired the pistoc, will descriptions are in with a lowel many and such farms as are herein design to supply present to.

Frathly 25@\$4 37\frac{1}{2}.

The price of these lands is nearly nominal, considering their advantages and facility at 80 cents \( \frac{1}{2} \) and the rest of the searce and ware.

Frathly 25@\$4 37\frac{1}{2}.

The price of these lands is nearly nominal, considering the rest of the clear of the usering tweir months, all the rest of the subpression tweir many and such farms as are herein destrict.

Frathly 25@\$4 37\frac{1}{2}.

The price of these lands is nearly nominal, considering the rest of the searce and ware.

Frathly 25@\$4 37\frac{1}{2}.

The price of these lands is nearly nominal, considering the rest of the

distance from our village, need not still be bably range higher than from \$6 to \$10, boro' has been reduced from one dollar to unless it embodied largely of low lands. Besides all this, Western North Carolina commends herself on account of her Re-

These are comparatively undeveloped and unknown. As one of our resources I would notice our Water Powers. Perhaps no county in the entire State can compare with ours in this particular. No one of the most extensive New England Factories, of which the far-famed "Lowell" may be taken as the lead, but could be run by these the witness meant grains instead of penny- are water powers amply sufficient to turn all the Factories in any one of the New England States. The very best of these are unimproved and are available, and most of being Americanized.
them are within hearing of the Western Simon P. Wright, in North Carolina Railroad. Surrounding ton custom house, was killed at Braintree, our entire county, (more especially on the sides and in the coves of the Blue Ridge,) we have vast and interminable forests of timber, besides all the woods so largely

rtions of the country; and the ple, of which, on the north side of the Blue Ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, on the north side of the ple, of which, or the north side of the ple, of which, or th But, perhaps, at this day, there is no fea- 8t. Domingo. 21 @ But, pernaps, at this day, there at ture of Western North Carolina more at Corrox, & lb., Ord. to Mid'g 20 @

These, unfortunately, have remained to

this day comparatively unknown and un- Gunny, #yd 00 @ been given to this matter, and it is now retty well determined that there is a continuous lead or mineral that the continuous lead or mineral that there is a continuous lead of the continuous lead or mineral that the continuous lead or mine developed. Of late years attention has Dunder tinuous lead or mineral belt, running Domestics, through this entire County, on the South- Sheeting, ern aspect of the Blue Ridge, which, following said range of Mountains, runs into Wilkes, Alleghany, Surry, to the State line of Virginia. Along this entire line are Fish, & bbl., found deposits of Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead, which seemingly have some "great which seemingly have some "great which when developed may hereofter which when developed may hereofter have been seen and the seemingly have some "great which when developed may hereofter have been seen and the seemingly have some "great which when developed may hereofter have been seen and the seeming which when developed may hereofter have been seen and the seeming which when developed may hereofter have been seen and the seeming which when developed may hereofter have been seen and the seeming which when developed may hereofter have been seen and the seeming which when developed may hereofter have been seen and the seeming which when seeming which when seeming when se Messrs. Editors :- In these days when Lead, which seemingly have some "great

spread by a stail, hospitable, honest citi- fer to our citizenship. These are generalzenship, lacking only in energy and the ly intelligent, sober and industrious, and zenship, lacking only in energy and the elements of progress, which their natural difficulties and isolation from the great avenues of travel and commerce may well account for.

If you will allow me space, I propose, in to open up their way and encourage them

American, ref. 0 @ 10 Pale ....

A. A. Scroggs, M. D.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES FOR THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

medicine for a period of 18 years, in this The Maine Election Great Political Reaction\_Negro Suffrage Below Par.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11-Noon.

that party.

The great central States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are regarded as certain for the Democrats, and the defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio seems conceded.

Further from the Maine Elections\_The Result still in Doubt\_Uncertainty of the Election of the Radical Candidate for

The World has the following : "Bangor, Maine, Sept. 11 .- The result of the election yesterday in Maine has astonished both parties. The immense Republican majority of last year, which clover and grass, we will vie with all other was 28,000, has been nearly, if not entirely overcome, and it will take some days to decide certainly whether the Radical candidate for Governor is elected.

The Counties of York, Knox, Lincoln, Washington

and Aroostook have certainly been gained by the Democrats, and others are in doubt.

General Canby's First Order,

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10-P. M. General Canby has issued the following order: HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7, 1867. GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.

It being known that many persons subject to Tuesday... 88 " " Do. ....237 " " parole under the terms of the surrender of the insurgent armies have, since the 9th day of April, Thursday... 50 1865, voluntarily exiled themselves from the States lately in rebellion, thereby evading obligations manfully assumed and faithfully observed by all others subject thereto, and have since returned to the lower grades, and the market has ruised quite firm, parce s having found ready sale at quotations firm, parce is having found ready sale at quotations firm, parce is having found ready sale at quotations firm, parce is having only the first ordered that all such parts. given below, as also for the finer qualities of "window glass," while for No. 1 and Pale the mar-ket has ruled inactive, and if anything prices are the United States, it is ordered that all such per-It needs nothing but enterprise and experisons now resident or domiciled in, or who may ment to determine whether or not this hereafter become resident or domiciled within, plateau of land will not produce the grape the limits of the Second Military District, the bbls., as follow: \$2 20@\$3 00 for black; \$3 00 in as great perfection as it does the fruits. States of North Carolina and South Carolina, be Lying as it does, above the frost line, there required to give, within thirty days after the requality, all per bbl. of 2-0 lbs.

TAR — Has been in fair demand for shipping they saw no reason why the Court should would be the assurance of a never failing ceipt of this order at the headquarters of the post not reconsider. After a short consulta- crop, and thus might become a vast wine or district in which they may be so resident or purposes since our last and has advanced 30 cts-the market closing at \$2.00 g bbl. The receipts are only 435 bbls which sold at \$2.35 and \$2.60 g domiciled, the parole prescribed on the 9th day of April, 1855. The parole will be given in duplicate, one to be retained by the person who gives it, and the other to be forwarded to District Headquarket remains nuchanged. The supply in butchers' hands is rather smit. though fully sufficient for the dark vegetable compost deposited on ters for record and transmittal. The Provost the mountain tops—thus admitting being tempered by fertilizers to any degree present purp sess, and only a prime article finds ready sale. We contain to quote on the hoof apprices ranging from 7 to 10 cents # lb. nett, according to quality sheep—are in moderate stock, and rather slow of sale at \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. the execution of this order. By command of Brevet Major General CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAIZIAX, Assistant Adjutant General,

NEW YORK, Sept. 12-Noon. Stocks active but weak. Money 5 7 cent. and

Reduction of Freight on Hay.

ulated do., \$60@\$70; Snowden's Manipulated do., \$75; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, \$6; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, \$65; Baugh's We learn from Col. S. L. FREMONT, Superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Raw Bone Phosphate, \$60@\$65, Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, \$65; Zell's Superphosphate of Lime, \$65; Zell's Raw Bone Phosphate. Railroad, that the price of freight on hay from New York to Rocky Mount and Tar-\$65; Rhodes' Standard Manure, \$65@\$70 \$\text{ ton, of 2,000 pounds.} FLOUR.—There is no change of consequence to report in the market for Northern brands. There is a full stock in the hands of dealers, and we sixty-eight cents per hundred weight, by placing it in the fourth class of articles enuquote only a retail business doing at \$9 for fine, \$9 50@\$10 for superfine, \$10 25@\$11 for extra sumerated in the tariff. This will doubtless \$9 50@\$10 for superfine, \$10 25@\$11 for extra superfine, \$12@\$13 50 for family, and \$14@\$15 for extra family, (Wilmington inspection.) The market is better supplied with State brands, and prices have declined. We quote sales during the week of several parcels at \$11 25@\$11 50 for superfine, and \$11 75@\$12 for family, as in quantity. Grain—In the Corn market no change of importance has occurred during the week just ended. The receipts have been small but there is prove welcome intelligence to farmers and residents of the vicinity of the two places named. Jos I frank have you

The bronze statues of Lewis and Nelson, for the Washington monument in Richmond, have arrived in that city. full stock of former arrivals remaining in the hands of dealers, and only a limited demand exists. One cargo of 1,400 bushels sold on Monday last at \$1 30 % bushel of 56 lbs. for white. No

Dr. Leybura, a young physician of Lexingt. Va., was found dead in his office in that cace a few days ago.

Young America gets so drunk and disorderly in Paris that to become a sot is styled Simon P. Wright, inspector of the Bos-

these water powers, as well as throughout on the Old Colony railroad, on Saturday. Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. BEESWAX, 15 33 @ 35 | LIME, # bbl.0 00 @ 0 00

last at \$1 30 % bushel of 56 hs. for white. No other transactions worthy of note, and we quote from store at \$1 30 for mixed and \$1 35@\$1 40 for white, in the small way. — OATS—Are in light stock, but there is only a retail business doing, and two quote from store at 90 cents @\$1 % bushel. — PEAS—Market bare of all descriptions. A fair demand exists, and parcels would find quick sale at a high price. We quote Cow at \$1 75@\$2 % bushel. — RICE—Is in fair enquiry for retailing purposes, and the market is almost if not entirely bare of Carolina. We quote clean at 12½@13 cents % b.

HAY—The market is moderately supplied with Northern, and the market rules quiet. Received for the week about 300 bales, of which 225 do. for the week about 300 bales, of which 225 do. sold from wharf at \$1@\$1 20 \$\tilde{g}\$ 100 lbs.

Lime—Market almost if not entirely bare, and we note a fair demand. Quotations in table are merely nominal.

LUMBER—The market rules about the same as reported for several weeks past. No shipping demand, and none exported, owing in a great measure to the scarcity of vessels. The following are the rates for cargoes: Pine Steam Sawed Lumber - Cargo rates -per Pitch, City 0 00 @ 3 50 Bosin, pale 5 00 @ 6 00 40 24 do No. 1..3 50 @ 4 00 23 do No. 2..3 25 @ 3 371 do No. 3..3 00 @ 3 121 22 Spirits Turpentine,
23 P gal.....541@ 55
NAILS, # fb., Strict Mid'g .00 @ 28 ||Cut ...... 6 75 @ 7 00 POTATOES-Irish are in small stock, and sell from store at \$4@\$4 25 \$\text{y}\$ bbl. New crop sweet are in better supply, and are selling by the quantity at \$1 25@\$i 50 \$\text{y}\$ bushel.

Poultry—The market is rather poorly sup-Kerosene....50 @ 55 PEA NUTS, 0 00 @ 0 00 plied, and prices continue to rule high. We quote live chickens at prices ranging from 25 to 35 cents, 173 POTATOES, 2 00 Sweet, bush1 25 @ 1 50 Yarn, \$5 161 90 @ 2 00 FEATHERS,
B B ......70 @ 80 Provisions, B b.,
N. C. Bacon.

and grown fowls at 45@50 cents each, as to size.

Provisions.—In the market for N. C. cured Provisions.—In the market for N. C. cured Bacon we have nothing new to report as regards prices during the week just ended. The quantity arriving is rather meagre, but the supply on market is fully ample for present purposes, as there is only a limited demand existing. A lot of 7,000 lbs. received by vessel, sold on Monday at 16 cents the for hog round. We quote small transactions from store at 161/217 cents for hog round, 17 ets. from store at 16½@17 cents for hog round, 17 cts. for sides, 15½@16 cents for shoulders, and 19@20 cents & b. for hams—our highest figures being for small parcels. For Western cured the market rules steady, and prices have an advancing tendency; stock small. We quote from store at 15@15\( \frac{1}{2}\) cents for shoulders, 17@18 cents for sides, and 20@22 cents for hams, as in quantity.

LARD.—The supply of North Carolina is light, do gross, 6 50 @ 7 00 do North'rn 13 @ Dry Cod, \$\pi\$ bb., Northern Family... 12 50 @ 15 00 Cheese......17 @ Family... 12 50 @15 00 | Cheese..... 17 @ 20 | Superfine. 9 50 @10 00 | Рокк, Northern, ₩ bbl. but sufficient for the demand, and we quote only small sales of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  @18 cents. Northern is in moderate supply, and sells from store at 13@16½ cents \$\Partille{1}\$ ib., as in quality.——Pork.—The market for Northern rules firmer, and prices have adranced. We refer to our table for store quota-Alum, bush.0 60 @ 621 tions, as in quantity.

SALT.—The market is fully supplied, and we cargo ...0 00 @ 0 00 Corn ..... 1 25 @ 1 30 from store 2 25 @ 2 30

REVIEW

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

September 12, 1867,

light. A large portion of the transactions have been re-sales, and for the week reach 2,791 bbls.,

Rosin.-During the past week we have no change

BEEF CATTLE AND HIE. For beeves the mar-

61 66

s follows:

Friday ..... 240 bbls. at

Saturday ... 140 "
Do ..... 75 "

Do......827 " " " Do.......66 " " " aturday 140 " "

note only a small business doing. We quote the sale of 700 sacks Liverpool ground, delivered at railroad depot, at \$2 35. From wharf we quote in lots at \$2 15@\$2 20 for American, and \$2 25@\$2 30 #9 sack for Liverpool.
Shingles.—There is merely a local demand, and we quote sales of small boat loads at \$3@\$3 50 for Common, and \$4@\$5 \$10 M. for Contract

The receipts have been small, but there is a

TIMBER. - There is at present little or no enquiry for mill purposes, and the market rules rather dull; little or none, however, has been received for the week, and we have no transactions to re-Wood-Is being brought to market slowly, and sells by the boat load at \$2 75@\$3 25 for prime, and \$3 50@\$4 B cord for oak. American, Shingles, & M., Sheer. . . . 9 @ 10 Contract . . 4 50 @ 5 00

FREIGHTS.—There is no change of consequence to report in coastwise rates. Vessels continue scarce, and plenty of produce here at present awaiting shipment. See table for coast rates paid.

Rates of Freight.

Per Sailing Per Steamer. Crade Turpentine per bbl. \$0 00 @ \$0 75 \$ 00 @ \$ 70 Cotton Coods, per bale, Flaxseed, per bush. Pea Nuis, "

To PHILADELPHIA. "

TO PHILAD Crude Turpentine per bbl. 0 00 @ 70 0 00 @ 70 0 00 @ 

40 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 70 for hard, \$2 bbl. of 280 fbs., at which the markt closes firm.	WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET. CORRECTED BY JAMES DAWSON.			
The receipts have been better than those of the previous week, and foot up 2,203 bbls., as follows:  Bbls. Virgin and Yellow dip. Hard. Friday. 1,092. \$3 30. \$1 65 Saturday. 115. 3 30. 1 65 Monday. 423. 3 30. 1 65 Tuesday. 325. 3 30. 1 65 Wedns'y. 43. 3 30. 1 65 Thursday. 210. 3 40. 1 70  Spirits Turpentine.—Since the close of our review on Thursday last the market for this article has ruled very firm, and prices have had an advancing tendency throughout the entire week—closing at figures 2½63 cents higher than quoted in our last. There is a fair enquiry for both coastwise and foreign export, and the market closes firm at 546055 cents & gallon, as to quality of	Buying.   Sellin   1.40   1.4			
packages. The arrivals for the week have been small, and the stock remaining in first hands is	MARRIED.			

At Christ Church, in Raleigh, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Richard H. Mason, WM. S. MITCH-ELL, Esq., of Washington, D. C., to Miss RE-BECCA E., youngest daughter of the Rev. R. S.

Mason, D. D., Rector of the Church. In New Hanover County, at the residence of Mr. G. A. Herring, on the 21st ult., by D. P. Bland, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM S. PIGFORD, to Miss MARY F. CROOM.

50.000 PEACH TREES!

AND CHERRIES, BEST MARKET VARIETIES. WM. PARKY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

bbls., as follow: \$2 30@\$3 00 for black; \$3 00 @\$3 12\frac{1}{2} for strained common; \$3 25@\$3 37\frac{1}{2} for No. 2; \$3 50@\$4 00 for No. 1; \$4 50@\$5 25 for Pale; and \$6 00@\$6 50 for Pale, according to Pale; and \$6 00@\$6 50 for Pale, according to The Subscriber Having Qualified at the present September Term, 1867, of New Hanover County Court, as Administrator de bonis non of William Keith, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and to those having demands against he same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. H. F. MURPHY, Adm'r.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 12, 1867. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AT stock, and rather slow of sale at \$1 50 to \$2 50 each.

Beeswax—Is in moderate enquiry, and when brought in finds ready sale at 33@35 cents \$1 ft.

Barrels—For empty spirit barrels the market rules without material change. The demand continues light, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote small transactions during the week at \$2 75@33 25 for second hand country; \$3 75@\$4 for N. Y make; and \$3 50@\$4 for city, as in quantity and quality.

of 10 10 yal and well informed citizens, to consist of not less than one from each Congressional District, to urge upon Congress for remove, within just and safe lemits, the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be to falled by the Sheriff to act as Coroner.—

Witness was then approaching elections, or as soon as it can be to falled by the Sheriff to act as Coroner.—

Witness was then approaching elections, or as soon as it can be to falled by the Sheriff to act as Coroner.—

Witness was then approaching elections, or as soon as it can be to falled by the Sheriff to act as Coroner.—

Witness was then approaching elections, or as soon as it can be to fall the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be to fall the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be done. Heard

State.

We have long thought that our leading men should give the people the benefit of their advice. In the whole political history of the country never were the citizens of the South so much in need of the counsel of her men of large experience and acknowledged ability. Former campaigns only resulted in the triumph or defeat of one of two honorable parties which formerly divided the country, and in either event the talent, moral and physical, controlled the result. But now all is changed. The intelligence, the moral and social worth of the country is to a great measure disfranchised, and the destinies of ten States seem about to be turned over to the ignorance of the blacks and the wickedness of their white allies. The great pulse of the country ceases to beat and its heart is paralyzed in the face of the imminent dangers which threaten. In this crisis the people naturally turn to their former leaders and demand of them advice and counsel. If not the danger, gratitude for honors conferred and confidence reposed in the past, should influence them to lend their assistance in this, the darkest hour of their history. We feel that continued silence on their part will be worse unity of action and of wholesome advice, North Carolina drifts into the dark abyss which has already engulfed her daughter, confidence of the people and to whom they very properly look for advice, cannot entirely hold themselves guiltless of the con-

The following is the extract above re-HAM to a gentleman in Arkansas:

"The situation of the States of the South, which you allude, is indeed melancholy. We are realizing the truth of the declaration of Mr. Fox that 'the most dangerous of all revolutions is a restoration.' The idea of distraining the States claims again. w military domination, into the adoption of Conitutions for local governments, with the right of suffrage extended to negroes, without any qualif the Constitution of the United States, at the same time disfranchising all men of experience and inthe tide of civilization two centuries at least, and nalified for the office of government than has ever before existed in any republican country. The board of registers of voters has just been anlated. I think the people, whenever they icor vote against Conventions for the objects in view, and bear with the reign of military governments until another appeal can be made to public opinion at the North and Northwest."

## The Inland Air Line Route.

It is wonderful to notice the great changes being rapidly made in the transportation of freights. Ten years ago the idea that freight could and would be transported along the sea-coast from one end of the United States to the other, by railroads, would have been the source of ridicule, and its originator regarded as a fit subject for the Lunatic Asylum. Yet, to-day, no traveler on our railroads can fail to notice, attached to nearly all of the passenger trains, cars heavily ladened, with labels indicating the fact that they contain freight destined for a Northern city, or direct from a Northern market, being transported to some remote Southern town. It certainly is a most wonderful revolution, and has opened up a which will not only prove beneficial to them but to the business of the country.

As an instance of the dispatch with which freights are being transported by the great Inland Air Line Route, we are permitted to instance a few facts in connection therewith. A lot of cotton shipped from Che. raw, South Carolina, by J. C. Medlin and

A. Benton, on the 31st August, reached New that goods from New York to Charleston. to Stoll, Webb & Co., were ordered on We learn further, that Wells Bros., W. J. Reid, R. J. Donalson and other leading ty firms in Cheraw have received goods by this route from New York in less than 66

These appear wonderful statements when we compare them with the time formerly occupied in transporting freights between these places, but we will vouch for their correctness. In addition to the speed which is attained by this Inland Line, its safety and cheapness brings it to the favorable consideration of all shippers. We have frequently alluded to the ability and energy with which our lines of railroads ginia will leaven the whole mass.

The valey rights predicts that the admirers and maintains the addition of Dr. Bagby ("Bacon and Greens") to the editorial force of old Virginia will leaven the whole mass. creers "I to the editorial force of oid VIPare being managed, the proof of which we
are being managed, the proof of which we
now have before us. Such management is
not only advantageous to the share-owners,
but every department of business must
treep the benefit of the intelligent enter
prize which has reduced to such perfect
system the transportation of freights.

A large quantity of tobacco is
system the transportation of freights.

A mong the attractions of the White
may be established between them and class
may be restited in the days of
white; and J. H. Harris, Boon, Tucker,
should have been kicked out of the
meanest darkey's cabin in the slave States,
and it is, to-day, an undeniable fact that
should have been kicked out of the
meanest darkey's cabin in the slave States,
and it is, to-day, an undeniable fact that
should have been kicked out of the
meanest darkey's cabin in the slave States,
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meanest darkey's cabin in the slave States,
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should have been kicked out of the
meanest darkey's cabin in the slave States,
and it is, to-day, an undeniable fact that
should have been them and class
fifty barrels of whiskey, sold at Lanca
may be represented.

The new some opposition manifested
to the provide in
mit

Impeachment\_The Presidential Slate. In addition to the growing popularity of the impeachment movement, owing to the recent vigorous action of the President, it United States vs. Tolar, Powers & Watkins is now reported as comprising an important scheme in compromising the aspirations of the various candidates for President. Ex-Secretary STANTON, as the first through Mr. Fuller, Counsel for the Demartyr to the cause of Congress, bases his fence, to change his evidence given, to read claims upon the party on high grounds, which many think cannot and should not be overlooked. Yet in no quarter is he a special favorite as a Presidential candidate, tant surgeon at the Post of Fayetteville which is desired.

We learn from Washington letters that Kenstler and a detail of two men. John Redicals are part to the learn from Washington letters that the Radicals propose to obviate this diffi- his services. Witness had the head cut off Editor Quitman Banner: culty by making STANTON President pro and then sawed the skull open and got the tempore, and in this manner: Senator CAM-ERON of Pennsylvania is to resign in order now at Fayetteville. The ball entered be that Gov. GEARY may appoint STANTON to fill | hind the left ear. He remarked that it was the vacancy. Mr. Wade then resigning his one of the thinnest skulls he ever saw. position as President of the Senate, STAN- Witness gave the ball to Sergeant Kenster, TON is to be elected to that place. The impeachment and removal of President John- enough to admit the fore-finger of the witson then makes STANTON President of the ness up to the first joint. The ball itself United States pro tempore, when Wade and was so very much battered that witness CAMERON can step back into their respective places.

of Mr. STANTON, and will satisfy his aspirations and cancel the debt due him by the party. It also has the endorsement of have been in the brain entirely surrounded gress; but considerations of the gravest class in the catalogue of infamy. Wade and Cameron would array themselves It seemed to range to the right and a little as the friends of Judge Chase.

well on paper, and may be carried forward the jagged appearance of its edges .to completion if no untoward accident prevents. Between this and the assembling brain on it. of Congress, the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with others almost etteville; have been in business there since as important, are to be heard from through the ballot-box, and their endorsement, strong and decided as at the last elections, must be obtained before the leaders will prentice to witness. The characters of Ed. embark in such a doubtful and hazardous undertaking. In fact, the result of all pending political movements, North and den S. Deming, Jas. H. Myrover, Philemon conclusive evidence of a determined pur-South, will greatly turn upon the result Taylor, David Cashwell, for truth and velocities and in the part of the dominant party to with my friends throughout the District as they have seen suffrage forced upon their into any of the Public Schools of the State, of the October and November elections.

While we hope that the signs which indicate a reaction in political sentiment in the North are correct, we have learned Atkinson were working with witness, when not to be disappointed at any result. We Bebee was killed; they were both absent have long wondered that such a large majority of the Northern people could be de- means, by general character, what the gen- Southern States; which, in my humble ceived into such dangerous and radical eral reputation of a person is, where he judgment, means anarchy, war, and the measures against their white fellow-citizens lives. Witness can't say so positively about early destruction of the colored race on measures against their white fellow-citizens of the South; yet, when we have witnessed whether they have an established character to the white race, and the whole country whether they have an established character to the white race, and the whole country whether they have an established character to the white race, and the whole country whether they have an established character to the white race, and the whole country whether they have an established character to the white race, and the whole country whether they have an established character to the white race, and the whole country whether they have an established character to the white race, and the whole country whether they have an established character to the white race, and the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the white race, and the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether they have an established character to the whole country whether the whole country whether the character the character to the character than the character than the charact that the political persecution was not only on one way or another; he would trust them must suffer untold evils in the sequel of o'clock, in Tucker Hall. continued at each successive election, but himself and has never heard it questioned our destruction. It is, therefore, the duty pect the reaction when the country is again blessed by a Government administered under the laws and Constitution.

University of Maryland Medical School. We have received the sixteenth annual circular of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, and we especially invite the attention of physicians and mediferred to as addressed by Governor GRA- cal students to the advertisement of the gives his testimony that their general charsame, which appears in our columns today. Although we earnestly and heartily

We venture to assert that no Medical College, North or South, will be able to cation except being of the male sex and over 21 offer greater facilities for the acquisition of that knowledge-theoretical and practitence among us, is the most solemn farce that cal—which is essential to a complete medi-

cal education. The several chairs are filled by men of large experience and the highest attainments, who are aided by adjuncts of the

highest qualifications for their positions; and the zeal manifested in its continual highest standard of excellence, gratifies the belief that it will soon attain the position of the most popular and successful medical school in the country. The Faculty is composed of men too well

known to require eulogy from us; but we take pleasure in referring to Professor SMITH, whose long and successful career has gained of American Surgery. We see that he has visited the hospitals of Europe the past both in England and France.

Sir James Paget, in referring to him, has declared that his Anterior Splint has created a new era in fractural Surgery.

The Chair on diseases of women and children has been recently filled by the appointment of Dr. WILLIAM T. HOWARD, of this State. The merited distinction which the Doctor acquired in this State, his great the shot fired. Sam Phillips had the pisassiduity and superior judgment in the tol pointed towards where Bebee was. \_ so cordially pressed to participate? I have boldness and impudence declared with pluck practice of medicine, especially in the disbases that will be taught from his Chair, the crowd; did not see the flash or smoke. rives assurance of a course of lectures that will be as attractive as complete.

The opportunities for Clinical instruction are ample, and students from this and other of the advantages offered, will never have ladies; can't be positive. He got fright now side with the radicals, because, like cause, we are sure, to regret their connec- ened when the crowd rushed up and cried tion with the University of the Maryland ter. When he saw Phillips, he (Phillips)

Registration in New Hanover County. Messrs. Editors Daily Journal :- The following is the number of voters registered Monday and received the following Friday. at the six precints comprising the third registration precinct of New Hanover Coun-

, N. C.:			istori referes
The state of the s	Whites.	Blacks.	Total
ong Creek		169	258
outh Washington	122	128	250
pper Black River	94	132	236
iney Woods	68	62	130
ower Black River.	58	120	178
aintuck	49	75	124
Total	480	686	1,166
		HENRY W.	PENNY.

The English coal mines increased their production last year some three and onehalf millions of tons.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Tuesday, Sept. 3d, 1867. Upon an application of Walten Watson witness examined last Saturday) made

the Prosecution objected and the objection was sustained by the Court. Dr. Lewis Kirk, sworn :- Is acting assis as his name will not bring that enthusiasm | Had the body of Bebee exhumed on the 3d | To the Citizens of the First Congressional of August last. Was assisted by Sergeant

bullet, which fell out with a portion of the brain. Witness has a portion of the skull Co. K, 8th United States Infantry.

The aperture in the skull was just large could not tell its original form. Witness weighed the ball and found it weighed ex- and power in the present appalling pro- black race of the South have neither the actly three drachms. Has weighed others gramme of despotism, anarchy and ruin. virtue nor the intelligence to feel the This scheme is said to meet the approval since. Is of opinion that the suture in Bebee's skull could be more easily penetrated than the solid skull.

Cross-Examined:-The ball seemed to Chief Justice Chase, if, indeed, the ar- by it. John Armstrong took the head off; rangement is not desired in his interest. he was there when it was opened. From It not only does away with one formidable the character of the hole in the skull, witness thinks it was made by a conical ball. rival, but converts him into a supporter; Conical balls make larger holes than round and from their direct alliance with the ones. The ball taken from Bebee's head contemplated movement, both Senators weighed one hundred and eighty grains.— presentatives at present among us. I am nowards.

Re-Direct:-Thinks that it was a conical This is indeed a nice scheme and looks ball that made the wound, on account of cluded States who has any claims to re-Weighed the ball the day it was extracted

> A. A. KcKethan, sworn: Reside in Fay-1832. Is well acquainted with the general character of Wm. J. folar; it is good as a peaceable, quiet, orderly citizen. Thomas Powers is of good character; he was an ap-Powers, Ralph Lutterloh, Leggitt, Ichabod memories, patriotic teachings and immor-Davis, John G. Mullins, James Atkinson, Mrs. Lucy J. Davis, Sebastian Arey, Gurwith witness, and he has a high character for truth

Cross-examined: Tom Powers and Jas. ov any one. James Atkinson is about with witness in Feb., 1860. His character, in the face, and if possible, avert the imamong all the employees of witness, is good. pending ruin. Witness himself considers him a very relithe killing of Bebee.

acteir for truth is good.

Archibald McLean, sworn :- Lives in Fayetteville; has been Clerk of the County recommended the school on a previous oc- Court, County Trustee, Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, and Mayor of the town of Fayetteville for eight or nine years. Captain Tolar's character is good. Tom

Powers, Ed. Powers, Ralph Lutterloh, Ichabod Davis, John G. Mullins, James Atkinson, Gurdon S. Deming, Philemon Taylor, David Cashwell, Mrs. Lucy J. Davis, Dilly

ruth. The same in regard to the others.

counted five between this time and when

Has been subpænaed before and questold him substantially the same story he tells now.

Southern States who may avail themselves Tom Powers went to the carriage with the into what was then called toryism, and ened when the crowd rushed up and cried "kill him." Saw Sam. Phillips soon after. When he saw Phillips, he (Phillips) was to Bebee's front and left. Court adjourned to Wednesday, 11 clock, A. M.

King's county jail, New York, received a few days ago a visit from several prominent Southerners, among whom were General Gardiner, of Tennessee; General Loring, of Mississippi, and Mr. Willis, of Charleston. It is stated that these gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to arrange for the defence of Braine, and to collect the abundant evidence that Lieut. Braine was, when he captured the Chesapeake, a regular commissioned officer in he Confederate navy.—New York World.

There is a chance at Cape May for impecunious youth. A young lady at that watering place has refused all her wealthy

Negro Candidate for Congress.

The following address by James Patrick Fickling (colored), to the voters of the First Congressional District, appears in the Quitman (Ca.) Banner. The Banner says:

" For the information of parties at a distance, who know not the antecedants or character of the colored congressional candidate, we will state that James Patrick Fickling was formerly a slave, the property of "grain," wherever pennyweight occurred Mr. James E. Young of Brooks county; he is a carpenter and building contractor and has always borne a good character."

District of Georgia:

QUITMAN, GA., Aug. 20, 1867.

In your issue of the 9th inst,, you were pleased to call attention to a rumor that I said on the subject; but, premature as it was, former masters and protectors. I am not disposed to complain, or deny the

for the South to return colored representatives, in preference to strengthening the Radical vote by sending any of their white reto obtain a seat in either House of Convirtue of the white race at the South are try are under the ban of Radical proscription; and the descendants of the fathers of the Republic and the champions of Constitutional Liberty are no longer permitted to bring to the councils of the Nation the tal virtues of their great and glorious anthe propagation of error and the perpetua-

tion of party ascendancy. There is nothing more certain than that there can be no reconstruction under existand Tom Powers the whole day. Witness sis, and by the entire radicalization of the of every honest man at the South, bla

It is not improbable that colored deleable man. Witness knows nothing about gates to Congress will be rejected, but it is folly to ignore, or blink at the fact, that we has known the above named gentlemen a machinery of the government, and the corong time, and they are men of good stand- relative right of holding office is an inherof citizenship in a Republican Government, and especially so in America. The franchise has been conferred upon my race, either as a matter of right, or for the pur- order; when pose of using us as instruments to carry Stewart (negro,) James H. Jones, Walter ed to consort or co-operate with three class- might be turned in the right (Radical) di-Watson and Hendricks all have a good es of persons in carrying out the reconcharacter for truth, as far as witness knows. struction measures, and in promoting to Cross Examined: -Was not in Fayette- office individuals who are tolerated by the ville the day Bebee was killed. Has never Radicals themselves only because they are urging harmony in its deliberations, and heard the general character of Thomas A. capable of doing the dirty work the less announced that the selection of temporary Hendricks questioned. James Atkinson is vile refuse to do. We are not permitted known by witness to be a man of good to heed the councils of the wise and good character, but can't say that he ever heard of our own land, either in matters affecting any one discuss his charcter in regard to truth. The same in regard to the others.

our own domestic welfare, or the good of the country at large, but a most nauseating Secretar Re-Direct:—Knows the character of the feast is prepared for our digestion and we above named men to be as good as any one are not only affectionately led up to the berland. in Fayetteville. James Atkinson has tes- high carnival, but menacingly instructed ified before witness several times, and wit- and impertmently commanded to drain ness has never known his evidence to be each cup to the dregs, and to swallow down all the ingredients of the Radical cauldron. Griffin Chance, (negro) sworn :- Live in We are not expected to have opinions of upon he returned his acknowledgments for Fayetteville. Is a deck hand, running on our own, or to indulge the poor privilege the Cape Fear river. Was at the market of free and unrestrained exercise of the house the day Bebee was killed. Was on suffrage bestowed upon us. Empowered the Southern pavement of the market to vote, we cannot be voted for, urged on house, near Becky Ben's Stall, when Miss to the exercise of the most important and the United States Army. Massie came down stairs. Saw her and most sacred privilege of citizenship, we summer, where he was flatteringly received, mother go to the carriage. Witness was learn from the very zeal of those who so that a committee of twelve be appointed to standing at the same place when Bebee eagerly clamor for our suffrage, that their report a permanent organization for the came down stairs. Saw Bebee out on the vaunted friendship is but another name for Convention. side-walk just before he was shot; he was self-interest, and party trickery-that the near the corner of the maket house. Did vote! the vote! is the charm that tunes excitement arose in consequence of this not see who shot him. Saw Mr. Sam. Phil- their harp of a thousand strings, and that motion. Some of the colored delegates. lips have a pistol there at that time. Can't that secured, the music, and the sweet particularly Galloway, of Wilmington,— say he was on the pavement or not. He meats of the festival, will be exclusively were desirous that the committee should be seemed to be to Bebee's front and left, appropriated, while the voter will be politeabout nine feet off. Witness could have ly informed that his services can be dispensed with until the next election.

And with whom are we so earnestly and a slimy association with regard to renegade and not a clique. rebels who, in 1861, were blatant and ramtion by Gen. Avery about this. Witness pant Yankee-eating secessionists, who, in pant Yankee-eating secessionists, who, in dent should appoint, and the committee the hour of their country's peril, deserted was accordingly named. her standard, and who, by the way of ex-Cross-Ecamined: Witness thinks that cuse for their infamous conduct, drifted which is tuined to the surface only when violent commotions throw up the fifth they feed on-the spawns of humanity, that never had a thought, a principle, a country, or a God, and who are only useful to the Catalines and Robespierres of civil revolutions, as so many noisy machines to throw up hats and shout huzza. Such were the fellows that found refuge from enrolling officers in the Southern swamps. Too cowardly to fight under the Stars and Bars, they are found fit and worthy tools for the persecution of the disarmed and defenceless, and admirable gas pipes to his; out hosannahs to the vulgar vanity of their sort from the mountains of the victor. The third class of our would-be-copartners in the business of reconstruction are the scrapings of a ground swell of New England fungi; and from the specimens that have come South to grow respectable on the The Valley Virginian "predicts" that the addition of Dr. Bagby ("Bacon and Greens") to the editorial force of old Virginia will leaven the whole mass.

Watering place has refused all her wealthy admirers and maintains that love in a cottage will alone satisfy her.

Watering place has refused all her wealthy admirers and maintains that love in a cottage will alone satisfy her.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers:

am very much inclined to the opinion that a most harmonious and lasting brotherhood

Wice Presidents—Gen. Dockery, R. P.

Reconstruction in Georgia Address of a temptible at home to be entrusted with any vindicated by Edgar Miller and Galloway, ce of honor, trust or profit, they are colored, of Wilmington. here to offer their patriotic services (?) and virtuous (?) example for our moral elevation and political advancement; and supposing the negro to be, at least, a little bit lower Pool [white] and James Harris [negro], de
The report of the committee was adopted, and Gen. Abbott, on taking the chair, to which he was conducted by Hon. John the negro to be, at least, a little bit lower Pool [white] and James Harris [negro], de
Chandler—Ohio Politics. in the scale of humanity than themselves, livered a temperate and pleasant speech. they come with the confident expectation | On motion of Dr. Powell, (who, consid and impudent boastfulness that Sambo and ering that he is from Washington, plays a Simon, Peter and Pollux, and all the rest large part in the proceedings; but then he their august personages the veritable cham- Committee of 21,-three from each Conof gratitude and love to glory and reward perfecting the organization of the Repubthem-at the polls-for their manly "hair- lican party, and a Committee on the Plat-

versal credulity; and by pandering to our his selections, but it was ineffectual. evil passions, and the vices incident to ig- So much confusion and jabbering pre norance among all races, they expect to vailed at times, and so total a disregard for had announced myself as a candidate for alienate us from the only true friends we the rules of order, that it was found neces-Congress at the next election. Your para- have on the habitable globe, and array us sary to appoint four Sergeants-at-arms. graph was not authorized by anything that I in political and deadly strife against our The Reporter left before the Committees

Such are the three classes who, we are if necessary, will be given hereafter. organization for the reconstruction of the perspiration were profuse. But quant. suff. strument of securing for themselves place South. May the Gods forbid it! If the for the nonce. I am not ambitious for the notoriety of a wound, surely they have pride enough to candidacy for Congress, nor would I con- rouse some feelings of resentment to the

this country to know that it is utterly im- core on the question of mixture of races they have erred they have bitterly paid for At the date of Lee's surrender General

Neither I, nor my colored friends nor a bloody grave. They have been stripped the Gulf, embracing all United States spectability, intelligence or statesmanship, the intelligent, right-thinking white men of possessions equal in value to the national forces West of the Mississippi. He was of this country, are willing to trust their debt of the United States. They have com- then confronted by the Confederate army from the skull; it had some portion of the gress. The patrictism, intelligence and honor or interests in the hands of any one plied with every requisition which the under General Kirby Smith. He enforced of the three classes referred to; they and I President of the United States announced the surrender of that army without bloodostracised; the great intellects of the coun- believe it is far preferable to select some as a condition for their restoration to the shed upon terms honorable alike to the conreliable colored man, and meet the issue at government. They have seen the freed- queror and the conquered. Subsequently, once and directly in the only way that it man excited to deeds of violence and in- in command of the District of Louisiana can be done under the reconstruction sult, and amidst an intolerant beastiality he displayed the highest order of adminis-

inspiration they derive from the hallowed Editor, I have, at the solicitation of many most fearful outbreaks from the effects of cognized and acknowledged. Early in gentlemen of both races, consented to the the demoniac counsels which are insidious- 1866 General Canby, observing that the cestry. This proscription affords the most fore the country, my ambition is not at all fiends in human form. Excluded from on property amounting in value to fourteen overweening and I shall cheerfully counsel office, and their leading men disfranchised, million dollars, and yet were denied entry racity, is good. James Atkinson has lived suppress truth, and to employ such instru- to the plan of the campaign, the most avail- former slaves by those who do not permit he ordered that a special tax should be ments only as are capable of being used for able candidate, &c., and will most gladly colored men among themselves to exercise levied to establish schools for colored chilyield the field to a better selection. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant. JAMES P. FICKLING.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. The Republican Convention\_First Days Proceedings.

The so-called "Republican" Convention assembled, on yesterday morning, at 11 to them it is a matter of little moment what He is not a politician or a partisan, but

twenty-four years of age; he came to live and white, to look this question squarely ly predominating. They were mixed pretebon hue and there a patch of white, - have not been punished enough, and that all hazards. In this particular he concurs presenting a motley appearance. It is a nothing but additional infliction will make with General Sheridan and fully endorses source of congratulation that some prog- them loyal. It is obvious that if such a his acts. He will be found just to all, but ress has been made since the Convention spirit is to dictate the future policy of this corruption or disaffection in any guise will Re-Direct: - From the fact that witness now form a part and parcel of the political of the 27th of March last, and that the line government toward the Southern States, if find him utterly inapproachable. of demarcation was not so strongly drawn they are to be held responsible and are to upon the present occasion as then, when be scourged for controversies outside their long time, and they are men of good standing in the community, and he never having the heard their character questioned, he follow, as the night to day, the right to the "goats" on the other. The "Republic entrangement of the American system, and must the "sheep" were arrayed on one side and borders, when their organs of public opinion the community of the "sheep" were arrayed on one side and the "sheep

fectionate conjumblement. W. W. Holden, Chairman of the Repub-

Holden addressed the Convention briefly, officers was in order.

Whereupon, the following were chosen: President. - David Heaton, (white,) of Secretaries .- J. B. Cook, (white,) of John-

ston, and J. S. Mabson, (negro,) of Cum-Dr. Powell, white, (the inevitable Docor,) of Washington City, (!) and the President, pro tem., to the stand, where-

forgotten-while-life-lasted honor. On the stage were a number of persons, mong whom we observed Gen. Miles, of Mr. Deweese (late U. S. A.) now moved Cotton, bales ...

the grateful, distinguished and never-to-be

Considerable discussion, confusion and were desirous that the committee should be

appointed by the House. Whether this Tobacco bjection arose from a want of confidence in the Chairman, or not, we are not apprised; but Galloway, who is a man of Soon after witness heard a pistol fire : can't said that there are three classes. First, we and spirit, that he had come there to resay whom it fired at ; it was somewhere in are supposed to be base enough to stoop to present the Republicans of New Hanover. It was decided, however, that the Presi-

> A committee of seven, composed of former members of the State Executive committee, was then designated, which is to

> eport on the eligibility of delegates. Meanwhile, on motion, the roll of counies was called, and all good "Republicans" were allowed to enroll themselves-Mr. Holden insinuating, with much unction, seconded by our ancient friend, General Dockery,) that simple presence in the meeting was prima facie evidence that those there were honest Republicans and gentle-

men! In order to give time for those two committees to report, on motion of Gen. Abbott, of New Hanover. The Convention adjourned to 31 o'clock,

THREE-AND-A-HALF O'CLOCK. The Convention met pursuant to ad-

ournment. dentials was read and accepted. It appeared that some sixty odd counties were epresented-several of them, in proxy, by the Holdens, pere et fils, and others.

of us small fry darkies, will at once see in is a large man,) it was agreed to raise a pions of our freedom, and fly on the wings gressional District,-for the purpose of breadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly form of two from each District; of which breach" while bleeding and dying to set latter it was provided that Mr. Pool should

be Chairman. They know that we are in the alphabet | Considerable opposition was made, in of letters and their object is to take ad- one form or another, to both resolutions, vantage of our general ignorance and uni- especially to trammeling the President in

were announced. Their names, however,

tact that I then had and still have a pur-pose to make the issue fairly and squarely lators, and with whom it is said by radi-ledd, at which some remarkable things with those who are playing upon the negro calism it is our duty to unite in a political were said and done, and patriotism and

#### From the Baltimore Sun. The Aspect In the South.

At this moment the most profound quiet sider myself elevated to a post of honor deep and damnable insult conveyed in the pervades all the communities of the South. this city yesterday from a personal friend were I elected to a seat in the present Con- programme that names them as the fourth Not so much as a hostile word to the Uni- of General Canby: ted States is heard anywhere. A people moment to my own race, and to the coun- If the colored man is worthy of and en- who were a few years ago in arms, and classes of the State are interested in knowtry at large, impel me to the conviction titled to the elective franchise, it is very whose resolute valor challenged the admi- ing the character of General Canby and that the surest remedy for Radical evils is clear that he is also entitled to a place in ration of the world, are now governed with- his views in regard to existing issues, I politics in proportion to the number he out difficulty by a handful of troops, and shall present a brief statement in relation brings to the support of the successful would be just as orderly and non-resistant to both, based upon my intimate personal party; but it is not upon this self-evident if all those troops were removed. They knowledge of him, and confirmed by an proposition that I now announce my de- have submitted to the tremendous penalties sufficiently posted in the political affairs of termination to test radicalism to the very imposed upon them without a murmur. If ing.

> which may thus be engendered, many trative ability, the wisdom and justice of For these, and many other reasons, Mr. among them entertain apprehensions of his rule having been almost universally reuse of my name; and though it is now be- ly breathed into the ears of the blacks by colored population of Louisiana were taxed it. Amidst all this they have displayed a dren. That order was revoked by direcheroic fortitude and patience which chal- tion of the President of the United States. lenges admiration in any heart that is and he was soon after assigned to the comcapable of a spark of magnanimity.— mand embracing Maryland and the District They do not even, for the most part, dis- of Columbia, from which he has just been About 400 delegates, probably, were in Yet there are radical presses which are only that the honor of the country and the safetendance,—the black element very large- stimulated by the noble spectacle of sub- ty of the Republic requires that the polic indiscriminately, -here a group of the vengeance upon them, to declare that they Reconstruction Acts, should be enforced at

fer of their military commanders which and he presents the highest type of the elsewhere have caused so much excitement gentleman and the soldier in his character and acrimony. Their journals declare that and bearing. officer executes the reconstruction laws .- he believes firmly, and asserts fearlessly, vote. These are the paramount attributes licans" of all hues were in loving and afthe same, it is idle to hope for a proper restoration of the Union. The pleasing illusion to which patriotic hearts so tenaciousand every source of individual and nation-

## and revenue of the nation.

same time, to a notice to that effect. To The Crops of 1867. It is yet too early to make anything like ccurate calculations as to the amount of he crops of this season. The effect of the drought on the Western corn and of the army worm on the Southern cotton is yet very uncertain. A rough guess may, however, be made, which will give some general idea of the amount of our agricultural prospects. Something of this kind we find in the Boston Commercial Bulletin, which is very well informed on such subjects. It

compiles the following table:

Buckwheat Potatoes, bushels. Hay, tons..... 13.838.642 Barley..... 21,000,000 155,000,000

69,000,000 31,000,000 greater than in the very prosperous season a few worthless blacks." of 1860. If we compare values, the result is still more favorable to 1867. The greatest advance, of course, has been in the price of cotton, but nearly all the more impor- a paper called the News, at Albany, Ga., tant products sell for more now than in on the general charge of disloyalty, which 860, even on a gold basis. In spite of means opposition to Congressional reconprotracted rains on the Atlantic slope, of struction and to General Pope's orders.he army worm in the Southern States, of According to the logic of his late letter to lry weather in the interior, and of the dis- General Grant, doubtless he suppressed the turbed and unsettled condition of ten States, we are blessed with a yield of the great staples which will prevent famine and serious suffering during the coming season n the Southern States, and will make the more prosperous States in the North and the wheel. Here is a specimen of his ef-West better able to meet the burdens of an fort at setting type; 'we tqing Me shyll unnecessarily oppressive taxation. dOmost of O own setqing type hear-

goods dealers of Boston, have failed, with experiencE meech dijicultYi' liabilities at \$250,000 and assets \$100,000. A grand tub race, for a handsome prize, 25th of September, for the purpose of formis soon to come off in New London har-bor. About half a dozen tubs are entered. 25th of September, for t

From the Baltimore Sun FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Grand Encampment of United States National Union Johnson Men meet here on the 6th inst., on the call of N. P. Sawyer, Grand Commander. Mr. Sawyer is the editor of the Pittsburg Republic.

The joint committee on retrenchment convened here to-day and proceeded to the investigation of the cotton cases suggested as fraudulent. Hon. W. E. Chandler, assistant Secre-

tary of the Treasury, leaves this city to-morrow on a visit to his family in New Hampshire. Upon his return he will resume official duty and continue in office until next spring. It is the desire and purpose of Mr. Chandler to retire from the Treasury Department at once, but at the request of Mr. McCulloch he remains for the present.

A letter received here to-day from an influential and distinguished citizen of Ohio represents that that State will give from airty to forty thousand majority for the republican ticket, that the republicans will carry the Legislature, and that negro suffrage will be defeated by forty or fifty thou-

General Canby.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Washington, Aug. 29, received in

"As the Union men, and in fact all interview that I had with him this morn-

possible for any white man from the ex- in the halls of the National Legislature. it. The flower of their population lies in Canby was in command of the Division of play a disposition to enlist in the discussion transferred. As a military and constituthose questions in relation to the trans- tional lawyer he stands first in the army,

Charleston Courier.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Aug. 30, 1867. Having seen in your paper several referlican Committee, called the Convention to by cling may as well be banished at once, and the street cars in Charleston, I think I and the American people learn, like the can explain the matter, showing that, Rev. G. W. Brodie (negro) offered up a South, to "accept the situation," which is though the Charleston News may be right, out the schemes of the Radical party, and prayer. He prayed especially for the "re-henceforth, if such counsels prevail, to be the Intelligencer is not substantially very far oppressing the white people of the South. I do not believe it was bestowed in love, or his Cabinet, and particularly for Mr. Sewupon consideration of right; and the means ard, who, he vouchsafed to intimate, con- by the Africanization of their governments, military district, there came upon the same employed to control our action verifies this trolled the actions, more or less, of the the control of the legislation of the whole train a gentleman of this community, of conclusion. We are expected, aye, requir- President. He implored that their minds country by the introduction of the same the most respectable character. Attached element into our national councils, and the to the train was a refreshment car. in which chronic derangement of labor, commerce, car the gentleman referred to, with others, were at a table partaking of dinner or luuch, al wealth and prosperity in States which when General Sickles entered, smoking .were once, and are capable of being made The person having charge of the car notifiagain, the chief foundation of the trade ed the General that it was a violation of rules to smoke in that car, pointing, at the

> this remonstrance General Sickles replied, 'Then I suspend the rule, sir.' This is, no doubt, the origin of the report that reached you, and making your eport correct, except as to locality. I pledge myself for the correctness of the

Opposed to Negro Rule. Colonel Halpine, who made a very hon-

"The daily papers are making a great muddle over the opinions of the prominent Generals and the people at large on the question of reconstruction. They tell us that Grant approves of the course of the President, that Thomas agrees with Sheridan, and that Sherman favors the plan of Congress, or vice versa, according to their political bias. We can tell them all that if the Congressional system is to put the South in possession of the negroes, it does not meet the view of the people-the sailors in our fleets, the soldiers in our armies, the merchants at their desks, the farmers at their plows, or any other large body of our citizens. A St. Domingo is not what we fought for ; we do not want it, and will not have it; and that the niggers, whether white or black, may understand as well first as last. Nations are cruel when driven to despair; and, rather than surrender our white nationality, we will massacre or enslave every colored man in the States.— This may be bold language, and unconven-...50,000,000 tional, but we ask our readers whether it does not meet the confirmation of their hearts? We have sacrificed too many whites products will be about forty per cent. for a principle to stop at taking the lives of

very peculiar victories. He has suppressed Albany paper in order to maintain the freedom of the press.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. An editor, getting tired of paying printers, resolved to put his own shoulder to after—Printers mak paLK vBout iTs It is stated that S. Drew & Co., dry bAEing diricult to sEt tipe' but We dOn,t

The base ball clubs in Ohio, are to hold